BY FULTON & PRICE, PROPRIETORS.
JAS. FULTON, Editor...A. L. PRICE, Associate Editor

Terms of Subscription.
One year, invariably in advance,.................$2 50
When payment is not made in advance,..............3 00
No subscription received for less term than one year.
No subscriber permitted to discontinue his paper after the commencement of a subscription year, till the expiration of said year.
Any subscriber wishing his paper discontinued at the end of the year, must pay up in full and give the proprietors two weeks notice, otherwise the paper will be continued and charged for according to the above terms.
☞ Any person sending us five NEW subscribers, accompanied with the advance subscription, ($12 50,) will receive the sixth copy gratis, for one year.
Registered Letters, containing money for this paper, at our risk.
All letters on business connected with this office, must be addressed (post paid) to the proprietors.

Wilmington Journal.

A WEEKLY NEWSPAPER:—Devoted to Politics, the Markets, Foreign and Domestic News, Agriculture, Commerce, and General Information.—TERMS: $2 50 IN ADVANCE

VOL. 13.............WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY MORNING, NOVEMBER 21, 1856.............NO. 12.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

Per Square of 10 lines or less—cash in advance.

One square, 1 insertion,			$1 00
Do. do.	2	insertions,	1 25
Do. do.	3	do	1 50
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☞ Advertisements ordered to be continued on the inside charged 37½ cents per square for each insertion after the first.

Advertisements, upon which the number of insertions is not marked, will be continued until ordered out, and charged 25 cents per square for each insertion after the first.

☞ No advertisement, reflecting upon private character can under ANY CIRCUMSTANCES, be admitted.

Professional and Business Cards.

JAS. L. CORBETT,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
WILMINGTON, N. C.
All business in his line thankfully received and promptly attended to. [July 4, 1856.—44-6m

JAMES O. BOWDEN.
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES,
April 4, 1856.—[31-tf. WILMINGTON, N. C.

N. F. BOURDEAUX,
INSPECTOR OF NAVAL STORES AND PROVISIONS, Wilmington, N. C. The subscriber having been elected Inspector of Naval Stores and Provisions, in the Town of Wilmington, at the December Term of the County Court of New Hanover County, will give prompt attention to all business in that line entrusted to him.
Dec. 22, 1854—16-tf N. F. BOURDEAUX.

GEO. W. ROSE,
CARPENTER AND CONTRACTOR,
June 17 WILMINGTON, N. C.

S. M. WEST,
AUCTIONEER and Commission Merchant,
219-tf Wilmington, N. C.

JAMES M. STEVENSON,
AGENT for the SALE OF ALL KINDS OF PRODUCE.
PRINCESS STREET, UNDER ADAMS, BRO. & CO.,
WILMINGTON, N. C. fe1--56-tf

JOSEPH L. KEEN,
CONTRACTOR AND BUILDER, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to take contracts in his line of business. He keeps constantly on hand, LIME, CEMENT, PLASTER, PLASTERING HAIR, Philadelphia Press BRICK, FIRE BRICK.
N. B. To Distillers of Turpentine,—he is prepared to put up Stills at the shortest notice. [May 20—37-1y

WILLIAM H. LIPPITT,
WHOLESALE and Retail Druggist, and Dealer in Paints, Oils, Dye Stuffs, Window Glass, Garden Seeds, Perfumery, Patent Medicines, &c. &c., corner of Front and Market street, immediately opposite SHAW's old stand, Wilmington, N. C. 5

W. H. McKOY,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL GROCER AND FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANT, SOUTH WATER STREET, 6 doors below Market.
☞ Particular attention paid to the sale of Naval Stores and other produce.
☞ Liberal advances made on consignment.

McCALEB & BUNTING.
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN GROCERIES AND PROVISIONS,
No. 32 NORTH WATER STREET,
Wilmington, N. C.
☞ Orders from the country will receive prompt attention.
March 20.

H. HARBAUGH,
Architect, Superintendent and Contractor of Public and Private Buildings.
ALSO, furnishes and puts up complete, all kinds of CAST IRON RAILING FOR CEMETERIES, &c. Specimens of Patterns can be seen.
PLANS FOR BUILDINGS drawn and sent to all parts of the country. Orders through the Post Office will receive prompt attention.
Wilmington, N. C., April 25.—34-1y.

HENRY BURKHIMER,
WHOLESALE AND RETAIL TOBACCO, SNUFF and SEGAR Store, "Sign of the Indian Chief," MARKET street, second door above Water, WILMINGTON, N. C.
N. B.—All orders filled with despatch.
Dec. 7, 1855.—11-1y.

A. R. MAYER,
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN
WINES, BRANDIES, GINS, &c., &c.,
WOULD RESPECTFULLY ANNOUNCE TO THE public, that he has just opened the store formerly occupied by Dr. D. DuPre, Jr., corner Princess and Water streets, where he intends to keep always on hand, a full supply of the above. Dealers in the genuine article would do well in giving him a call.
He also keeps constantly on hand a full stock of Domestic Liquors, such as *Whiskey, Brandy* and *Gin.*
April 21.

LAW NOTICE.
M. B. SMITH. DE BRUTZ CUTLAR.
MESSRS. SMITH & CUTLAR, Attorneys at Law, will henceforth occupy an office directly opposite the Court House, in Wilmington, and practice in co-partnership in the county of New Hanover.
Mr. Smith would inform his clients in the adjoining counties, that Mr. Cutlar will act for him whilst absent on the circuit, and can always be found at the office.
July 25, 1856 ---tf

THOS. B. CARR, M. D. D. D. S.
PRACTICAL DENTIST for the last ten years, charges for
10 or less artificial teeth on fine gold plate, each, $ 7 00
An entire set of teeth on fine gold plate, 150 00
Ditto on gold, with artificial gums, 150 00
Ditto on Platina plate, with artificial gums, 150 00
Upper or under ditto, each, 75 00
A Pivot tooth that cannot be distinguished from the natural, 5 00
A fine gold filling, *warranted permanent,* 2 00
Do. and destroying the nerve, $3 to 5 00
Extracting a tooth, 50 cts. to 1 00
Best dentifrices and tooth brushes always on hand. Every operation *warranted* to give entire satisfaction. Teeth inserted immediately after the extraction of the fangs, and remodeled after the gums have shrunken, without additional charge.
Office on Market-st., 2 doors below the Church
Wilmington, N C., April 24th, 1854 195-1m—34-tf

WILMINGTON MARBLE WORKS,
Wilmington, N. C.
W. G. MILLIGAN, Proprietor, respectfully informs the public, that he is prepared to make and put up to order—Marble Monuments of all sizes, Tombs, Head-Stones, Furniture Tops, Mantles, Hearths, &c., of the best quality of American or Italian Marble, not to be surpassed in style or workmanship, and as cheap as can be procured from any establishment in the country, North or South.
Iron Railing—50 different styles for inclosing family lots, from 75 cents to $10 per foot, furnished and put up to order.
N. B.—Orders from all parts of the country, accompanied by the cash or satisfactory reference, will receive prompt attention; and all articles warranted to be as recommended, or no charge made.
Nov. 23d.—[12-tf.

FALL NOTICE.
WE are now receiving from the Manufactories our large and extensive assortment of *Fall and Winter styles of HATS and CAPS,* consisting of all qualities of Wool Hats for
PLANTATION AND JOBBING USE.
Soft Felt Hats of every variety, style and color; Soft Brush and Stiffened Hats, Moleskin, Beaver, and Cassimeres in great variety. Cloth, Plush, Silk and Cotton Glazed, Fur and Embroidered Caps, all qualities. Together with the handsomest and largest assortment of Silk, American and Scotch Gingham UMBRELLAS, assorted colors and sizes, ever opened in this State. We would also invite attention to our elegant and fashionable selection of WALKING CANES, of all kinds in use, Gold, Silver, Agate, Ivory, Oxidized and Loaded Heads—beautiful designs.
COUNTRY MERCHANTS AND PLANTERS
Are especially invited to examine our stock, as we are confident of suiting all who may favor us with a call.
SHEPARD & MYERS,
Wilmington, Sept. 28, 1855.—[4-1m Granite Row.

LATEST NEWS FROM THE SEAT OF WAR.
THE subscribers having erected a STEAM SAW MILL in the county of Duplin, N. C., near Strickland's Depot, are prepared to fill bills of any kind or quality that can be got out of long leaf pine. They would respectfully solicit a share of patronage from the public generally.
TAYLOR, LINTON & CO.
Jan. 11th.--[19-1y.

WANTING.
A FEW LIKELY YOUNG NEGROES, FOR which the very highest cash prices will be paid. Sellers will do well to see us, as we are determined not to be excelled by none.
POWELL & BARDEN.
Sampson Co., N. C., Sept. 19th, 1856 3-2m

FOR SALE.
THAT VALUABLE HOUSE AND LOT, on Second street, the late residence of Robert Maxwell, Esq. Lot 66 x 165 feet; Two Story House, with all necessary outhouses. For Terms apply to
M. CRONLY, Broker & Auctioneer.
August 27, 1855.—[302-1t—52-tf

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act to emancipate Abraham Smith, a slave, the property of Jacob Smith of Duplin county.
Oct. 20, 1856. 9-30d

NOTICE.
APPLICATION will be made to the next General Assembly of North Carolina, for an Act authorizing the County Court of Duplin to sell the Town Common of the town of Sarecta, in said county.
Oct. 20, 1856. 9-30d

SALT.
800 SACKS, for sale by Oct. 1 [5-3m] JOHN C. HEYER

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS indebted to the undersigned, either by note or account, are requested to settle by the 15th of February, 1857. All failing to do so *may pay cost.* All persons may find their NOTES and ACCOUNTS at O. HERRING'S STORE, in the South-East part of Sampson County. GEORGE A. DAVIS.
Oct. 17.—7-t1J.

Drugs, Medicines, Paints, Oils, &c.

The Greatest Medical Discovery of the Age, is AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS.
THEY don't HELP complaints, but they CURE them.
One Box has cured Dyspepsia.
Three Boxes have cured the worst cases of Scrofula.
Two Boxes have cured Erysipelas.
One Box always cures the Jaundice.
Three Boxes are sure to cleanse the system from Boils—often less than one does it.
Two Boxes have completely cured the worst of ulcers on the legs
Small doses seldom fail to cure the Piles.
One dose cures the Headache arising from a foul Stomach.
Strong doses often repeated expel every worm from the body. They should be given to children, who are always more or less afflicted with this scourge.
As a gentle Physic they have no equal.
One Box cures derangement of the liver.
Half a Box cures a Cold.
They purify the blood and thus strike at the foundation of every disease.
As a Dinner Pill there is not their equal in the world.
They are purely vegetable, and can do no harm, but do accomplish an unaccountable amount of good.
Price 25 cents per box—5 Boxes for $1 00.
Prepared by Dr. J. C. AYER, Chemist, Lowel, Mass
For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by C. & D. DUPRE, WM. H. LIPPITT, and A. O. BRADLEY, Druggists; in Goldsboro' by LUCAS & MOORE; and by all respectable Druggists in the South.
Sept. 26th, 1856—4-2m

JUST RECEIVED.—10,000 lbs. White Lead, Pure, Extra and No. 1; 1,000 lbs. Black Lead, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Venetian Red, in Oil; 1,000 lbs. Yellow Ochre, in Oil; 25 bbls. Blake's Fire Proof Paint; 40 bbls. Silver's Plastic Paint; 10 bbls. Linseed Oil; 5 bbls. Lamp Oil; 5 bbls. Common Oil; 5 bbls. Machinery Oil; 400 lbs. Chrome Green, Dry and in Oil; 200 lbs Chrome Yellow, Dry, and in Oil.
A full assortment of PAINTS always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Nov. 1 Druggist and Chemist.

1,000 BOXES Window Glass, assorted sizes and brands, for sale at Manufacturer's prices, by
WM. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

200 OZ. Sulph. Quinine 10 bbls. Epsom Salts; 1 cask Cr. Tartar; 1 cask Sup. Carb. Soda; 50 lbs. Seidlitz Mixture; 10 lbs. Rochelle Salts; 50 lbs. Gum Opium; 50 lbs. Gum Guaiacum; 1 bbl. Gum Camphor; 500 Black Pepper; 300 Alspice; 50 lbs. Calomel; 50 lbs. Nutmegs; 25 lbs. Iodid Potass; 50 lbs. Mace; 10 lbs Sulph. Potass; 100 lbs. Rhubarb; 50 lbs. Ipecac.
For sale wholesale and retail, by W. H. LIPPITT,
Feb. 23.] Druggist and Chemist.

OILS! OILS!!—Just Received a fresh supply of Linseed, Train, Lard, Fish, Elephant, Whale and Sperm Oils. For sale by W. H. LIPPITT, Druggist and Chemist.

General Notices.

WILMINGTON MARBLE AND STONE YARD.
THE subscriber having accepted the agency of several large establishments at the North, which will furnish him with no unlimited supply of finished or unfinished foreign or domestic MARBLE of all qualities, is prepared to fill all orders for MONUMENTS AND TOMB-STONES—and every other article in the line of the business, at reasonable rates.
SCULPTURING, LETTERING, or CARVING, executed as well as can be done either North or South.
The best of reference can be given if required.
March 10 1854—27-tf JAMES McLARANAN.

Coach and Carriage Manufactory—Clinton, N. C.
BOLD ROBIN HOOD respectfully informs the citizens of Sampson county and public generally, he, having recently been partially burnt out, has rebuilt; and his establishment is now in full operation in all its various branches. He is prepared to put up the PATENT SPRING BUGGY, having purchased the right for the county of Sampson; and hopes by strict attention to business to merit a share of public patronage. He warrants all his work to be made of the very best materials, and should any of it fail in twelve months with fair usage, either in workmanship or material, it will be repaired without charge. Persons wishing to buy would do well to call and examine for themselves, as he does not intend to be surpassed for style, elegance and durability.
☞ REPAIRING done in the neatest manner, at short notice. ☞ Mill Ink and Gudgeons, made and warranted for ten years, for $10.
Clinton, May 9, 1856--36-tf.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
J. A. & W. M. CAMERON have formed a CO-PARTNERSHIP for the purpose of carrying on the MILL WRIGHTING BUSINESS in all its branches, viz: Saw and Grist Mills will be put up on any principle used North or South. Circular-Saws of any size, with steam engines on various principles. Merchant Mills to be propelled by steam or water power, Bridge building, Railroad Tresselling, &c., will also be contracted for.
All work done by us guaranteed to give satisfaction
Thankful for the liberal share of patronage heretofore received, and we hope to merit a continuance of the same.
Our address is Little Rock fish, Cumberland County, N. C. Aug. 22—50-6m

IMPORTANT TO SLAVE OWNERS.
I AM STATIONED AT MAXWELL'S DEPOT, 27 Miles from Wilmington, on the Wilmington and Manchester Railroad, with a pack of first-rate Track Dogs, and will attend to calls promptly, when not otherwise engaged, any distance near the Railroads. For further particulars, address the subscriber, at Green Swamp P. O., N. C. WM. C. MULFORD.
REFERENCES.—C. R. Council, Brunswick co., N. C.; J. W. Anders, Bladen co., N. C.; J. L. McMillan, Bladen co., N. C.; H. H. Newkirk, New Hanover co., N. C.; Joel L. Moore, New Hanover co., N. C.; Robt. C. Braddy, Marion, S. C.; John W. Olford, Robeson co., N. C.; John A. McRae, Robeson co., N. C.
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m [Weekly Herald 6 m.]

NEGROES WANTED.
THE SUBSCRIBER IS IN MARKET FOR A number of likely Negroes, MEN AND WOMEN, BOYS AND GIRLS, for which the highest cash prices will be paid.
Those having such property to dispose of will find it to their advantage to call on the subscriber, at Wilmington.
DAVID J. SOUTHERLAND.
June 27th, 1856. 43-tf

NOTICE.
I HAVE THIS DAY ASSOCIATED WITH ME IN the Hardware Business, in Wilmington, my son C. E. ROBINSON. The business will hereafter be conducted under the firm of J. M. ROBINSON & SON.
J. M. ROBINSON.
Wilmington, Jan. 1st, 1856

NOTICE.
ALL PERSONS ARE HEREBY FOREWARNED from trespassing, in any manner, on my lands in Columbus county, N. C., under the penalty of the law.
Sept. 20, 1855.---3-tf A. C. DICKENSON.

NOTICE TO MILL OWNERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER has been carrying on the MILL-WRIGHT BUSINESS for many years, and wishes to inform the Public of the fact that he will continue the same. Framing and Founding Steam Mills, with Upright or Circular Saws; also, to Fixing Water Mills and Rice Mills, which will be put up on various principles, and on the most improved plans for Sawing Lumber or Grinding Corn. He warrants all of his work to be equal to any other done North or South, and also to give entire satisfaction. If any of his work should fail in principle and workmanship, he will re fix the same free of charge.
The Public will find it a great saving to give him their patronage, as he will do all of his work in the shortest possible time. For further information address the subscriber at Sill Creek, New Hanover county, N. C.
W. J. CAMERON,
Aug. 29, 1856.—52-6m* Millwright and Machinist.

TO MILL OWNERS AND OTHERS.
THE SUBSCRIBER TAKES THIS METHOD OF INforming the public that he continues the Mill-Wright and Machinist business in their various branches. Foundering, Framing, erecting Water or Steam Mills, erecting and fitting up engines and their necessary machinery, Hotchkiss water wheels, centre discharge wheels, Barker's wheels, over shot wheels or under shot, or breast wheels, or any other water wheels in use, Circular or upright Saws, Grist Flouring Mills, Bolting Reels, Elevators, Smut Machines, Horse Powers, Corn Crushers, Cotton Gins, Corn Shellers.
On application I will order and erect any of the above machines or any other in use. I have an experience of 13 years and have several experienced workmen in my employment. I am versed in the various improvements.—Those wishing work done in the above line would do well to give me a call. I return my sincere thanks for the liberal patronage received heretofore.
For further information address the subscriber at Pollocksville, Jones county, N. C. D. B. JOHNSON,
Sept. 26th, 1856. (4-1y) Mill-Wright and Machinist.

WANTED, 300 ACTIVE YOUNG MEN,
TO ACT AS LOCAL AND TRAVELLING AGENTS in a business easy, useful and honorable, at a SALARY OF $100 PER MONTH! A capital of $5 only required.—No patent medicine or book business. Full particulars given, free, to all who enclose a postage stamp or a three cent piece, and address A. B. MARTYN,
Sept. 12th, 1856—2-3m] Plaistow, N. H.

ROCK SPRING HOTEL.
THE UNDERSIGNED having opened the house known as the Rock Spring Hotel, proposes keeping a good BOARDING HOUSE, for the accommodation of his country friends, where they will be at home and well provided for, convenient to the most business part of the town. The house is being repaired and cleansed, and rooms furnished with good beds.
Good order must and shall be preserved. Persons intoxicated will not be admitted, and those who become so after admittance, will be requested to leave.
Oct. 10—6-6m. GEO. ALDERMAN.

General Notices.

GREAT SALE OF LANDS.
MILL-BROOK IN MARKET.
THIS delightful place of residence, so long and so widely known, is now offered for sale. As a country residence there is no charm which it does not possess. It is healthy, beautiful beyond comparison, situated in the midst of a most excellent neighborhood, and but a short drive from Enfield Depot, on W. & W. R. R. The tract (lying in Halifax county, immediately on the bank of Fishing Creek) contains 1400 acres, a large portion of which is in cultivation; that not yet cleared, is heavily timbered and is very superior upland. The DWELLING HOUSE is one of the largest and finest in the State; there is also an Overseer's HOUSE, BLACKSMITH'S SHOP, GIN AND SCREW, and every variety of outhouses, all of which are in a good state of repair. There is also upon this tract a never failing MILL, which is universally acknowledged to be the best seat in this part of the State. It contains three grist and one burr stone, belting cloths and a SAW MILL, and possesses unequalled advantages for manufacturing purposes.
I also offer for sale 500 acres of superior land, lying in Nash county on Fishing Creek, a very few acres of which are in cultivation—the balance being heavily timbered, a considerable portion of it with the Turpentine Pine.
I also offer for sale 2,133 acres of land, lying in Nash county on Swift Creek, near James Hilliard's Mill, and about seven miles from Battleboro' Depot, on the W. & W. R. R. These lands are conceded by all who know them, to be equal if not superior to any in the County. 500 acres only are cleared—nearly 200 of which are Creek bottom. Several hundred acres of the remainder, are in unworked Turpentine Pines, and the balance abounds in Forrest of the richest growth—such as hickory and dogwood. Marl has never been looked for, though it undoubtedly exists. The improvements consist of an Overseer's House, Cabins, Barns, and Stables—together with Peach and Apple Orchards. On the House tract, there is every variety of early and late fruits. A minute description is deemed unnecessary, as those wishing to purchase will of course examine for themselves. If desirable, these lands will be divided into tracts to suit purchasers.
Persons desirous of information, can address me at Sycamore Alley, Halifax county.
J. J. B. HILLIARD, Ext'r.
N. B. If the above lands are not disposed of privately, before the 1st December next, they will then be exposed at Mill-Brook, to public sale—together with the growing crop, entire stock of Horses, Mules, Cattle, Sheep, Hogs, Farming utensils, Household and Kitchen Furniture.
J. J. B. H., Ext'r.
Sept. 25th, 1856 17-1t—4-ts

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA.
New Hanover County.
WHEREAS, complaint upon oath has this day been made to us, two of the Justices of the Peace for the State and County aforesaid, by P. M. Walker, of the said County, that a certain male slave belonging to him, named BOB, aged about twenty-eight years, six feet high, and black, formerly belonging to M. C. Nixon, has absented himself from his said master's service, and is supposed to be lurking about this County committing acts of fellony and other misdeeds: These are, therefore, in the name of the State, aforesaid, to command the said slave forthwith to return home to his master; and we do hereby, by virtue of the Act of the General Assembly, in such cases made and provided, intimate and declare, that if the said BOB does not return home and surrender himself immediately after the publication of these presents, that any person may kill and destroy the said slave, by such means as he or they may think fit, without accusation or impeachment of any crime or offence for so doing, and without incurring any penalty or forfeiture thereby.
Given under our hands and seals, this 31st day of March, 1856. W. N. PEDEN, [Seal.]
JAS. T. MILLER, [Seal.]

$100 REWARD
Will be given for sufficient evidence to convict any white person of harboring said negro; thirty dollars for him if taken alive, or fifty dollars for his head. He has a wife at Mr. Wm. Hansley's, Sr.; is a son of Old Sam Nixon, and has two brothers in Town, one of whom (John Nixon) is a stevedore, who may endeavor to get him off. Captains of vessels are requested to be on the look out for him.
P. M. WALKER.
Wilmington, N. C., March 31st, 1856 177-3t—31-tf

VALUABLE PLANTATION AND OTHER LANDS FOR SALE.
In accordance with the will of the late Samuel C. Eborn, the Subscribers offer for Sale that Large and Valuable Farm, situated in the lower part of Beaufort County, on which said deceased lived and died. It is well known as the former residence of Hon. Henry S. Clark, and as one of the finest Farms in the State. It contains EIGHT HUNDRED ACRES OF LAND. Five Hundred Acres of which are Cleared and in good farmer-like order. Of the Cleared Land, about One Hundred Acres are what is denominated good Upland, suitable to Cotton, Ground Peas and Cow Peas, Sweet and Irish Potatoes, Turnips and Root Crops in general, Wheat, Oats, Beans, Horticulture and Fruit. The remaining Four Hundred Acres of Cleared Land is rich Swamp Land, well drained, recently cleared, and under a fine state of cultivation. There is no better Corn Land in the State, and it is easily cultivated. We believe that in natural fertility of soil, durability, and in number of bushels of grain produced by the acre, this land will not suffer in comparison with any in the State. The splendid crop now upon it justifies, in our opinion, this assertion. The overseer believes that the present crop of corn on the swamp land will yield, when gathered, from fifteen hundred to two thousand barrels. Of the Uncleared Land, most of it is rich Swamp, as good as that which is cleared, with a heavy swamp growth upon it, and easily drained. Underlying the whole of this swamp land, cleared as well as uncleared, is a rich Marly Subsoil, giving, as experience on this farm proves, great durability to the land. This land is not liable to freshets. It is within a mile of Pungo River and Pantigo Creek, and twenty-eight miles from Washington on the main public road leading from that town to Hyde County. Sea vessels load and unload within a mile of the premises, thus rendering the surplus products of the farm easy of exportation to the best markets of the country. The waters of Pungo and tributaries yield fish in abundance. It is a first-rate range for stock, especially for hogs and cattle, in winter as well as summer.
There is a large, well-built and commodious Two Story HOUSE; Kitchen, Smoke Houses, large Barn, Carriage House, Crib, Stables, Poultry Houses, good framed Negro Houses, and every other necessary out house. There are Two as good Wells of water as are in that section. The houses have been constructed and the yards and shade trees arranged with good taste and architectural beauty, and the farm is well laid off and presents from the house and to the passer by a most beautiful appearance.
This farm is in a neighborhood of sobriety, hospitality and good morals, and is in the vicinity of four different houses of public worship.
As no one will purchase without examination, the overseer on the premises, Mr. Jenkins, will give all the information in his power, and afford every facility for examination to those who may visit the farm.
We also offer for Sale Two Hundred and Seventy-Five Acres of Uncleared Land on Jordan's Creek, in Beaufort County. This is well Timbered, and a portion of it is good Swamp Land. Also, Thirty-Three and a Third Acres of Land in Leechville District, Beaufort County.
Also, One-Fourth part of a Tract of Land, consisting of Four Hundred Acres, on which John B. Eborn, deceased, resided at his death, situated on the North side of Pungo Creek, in Beaufort County, near the mouth of said stream. We are authorized to state that the whole tract can be purchased at a fair price. There is a Farm on this tract and a Dwelling House, and presents superior natural advantages for farming and raising stock.
The Title to all this property is undisputed, and can be purchased on easy and liberal terms. The Mules on the Plantation, together with the Hogs, Cattle and Sheep, can be purchased with the farm if desired.
For further information, apply either to R. D. EBORN, North Creek, Beaufort County, or to JAMES GARRASON, Long Creek, New Hanover County.
ROBERT D. EBORN,
JAMES GARRASON,
Executors of SAMUEL C. EBORN, Dec'ed.
Aug. 22, 1856.—51-tf
☞ North Carolina Times, at Washington, and Raleigh Standard, publish once a week, until otherwise requested, and send accounts to either of the Executors.

NOTICE.
THE Subscriber, being desirous to go West, offers for Sale his PLANTATION, lying in Onslow County, containing 900 Acres, 250 of which are Cleared and under a good state of cultivation, situated about 12 miles from Jacksonville and about 10 miles from the ocean, and within 500 yards of the navigable waters of New River, where vessels can load and be at sea in five hours. The place is healthy and pleasant, and is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, and Potatoes, and is as good land for Pea Nuts as any on the river. The Plantation is so situated that it would answer for two families, as I have recently purchased a tract of land adjoining, which I offer together. Fish and oysters are abundant at any time of the year. Persons desirous of buying such a place will do well to visit this farm immediately, while there is a sample of the crops on it.
Terms made easy. Apply to O. B. SANDERS.
Aug. 15, 1856—50-tf

FOR SALE OR RENT.
THE SUBSCRIBER, OFFERS FOR SALE OR rent, his TURPENTINE LANDS in McIntosh county, Georgia, on the Alatamaha river, 18 miles above Darien, containing 16,400 acres. There are now on the land 17 crops of boxes, of which 10 were cut last Spring, and the balance are 3 and 4 years old. There is also a large quantity of mill, or merchantable, Timber within easy reach of the river. The Turpentine business here may be increased to any extent, that one might desire. There are now on the premises, one new 30 bbl. STILL, TEAMS, WAGONS, and FLAT, which will be sold with the land, if desired.
Wishing to change my business, I will sell or lease said lands, or any portion of them, at a great bargain. In leasing I will give the privilege of cutting more boxes.
For further particulars, apply to the Subscriber at Darien.
P. M. BRYAN.
Oct. 3d, 1856 5-t1d
Washington (N. C.) Times, copy till first December '56, and forward bill to this office immediately.

Schools.

WAYNE INSTITUTE AND NORMAL COLLEGE,
Goldsboro', N. C.
N. B. COBB, A. M., President and Prof. of Rhetoric and Belles Letters.
REV. D. MORRELLE, A. M., Prof. of Ancient Languages.
J. P. NELSON, Prof. Mathematics and Natural Sciences.
J. T. ALBRITTON, Tutor in English Department.
THE next Session begins January 12, 1857. Price of Tuition and Board including Fuel, Lights, Washing, &c., per term of 20 weeks, $80 in advance. For particulars address the President.
Oct. 24th, 1856. 8-7t.

WARSAW HIGH SCHOOL.
THIS School commences its first session on Monday the 29th day of September, under the supervision of SOLOMON J. FAISON, A. B., a gentleman who requires no encomiums, being well known as a successful instructor of youth. The Trustees of this Institution, well aware of the necessity and value of an Agricultural Department, for the purpose of instructing young men in the science of Chemistry as adapted to practical farming, have at considerable expense established a *Chemical Laboratory* in their School and have secured the services of Robert H. Drysdale, Fellow of the Glasgow Chemical Society and late Assistant Professor of Chemistry in the Andersonian University, to take charge of this department.
Warsaw is healthfully located on the Wilmington & Weldon Rail Road, at its intersection with the Fayetteville and the Kenansville Stage Roads, thus being of easy access from any point on or near these routes.
Parents and Guardians will find few situations more advantageous in all particulars for both the moral and intellectual education of their children and wards.
TERMS PER SESSION AS FOLLOWS:
Primary Department,..............................$10 00
Higher English Branches,...........................12 50
Classical Department,..............................15 00
Agricultural Chemistry, with use of aparatus,.......10 00
Incidental expenses for this department,............2 50
Board may be obtained in good families at $8 per month.
Professor Drysdale will continue to examine soils, marls, &c., and search for marl beds as heretofore.
D. J. MIDDLETON,
Rec. Secy. of Board of Trustees.
Sept. 19, 1856. 3-tf.

General Notices.

TURPENTINE LANDS FOR SALE.
THE Subscriber offers for sale two tracts of valuable TURPENTINE LAND—viz:—One tract consisting of 1,150 acres, lying in the County of Sampson, on the East side of South River and on the South side of Jumping Run.—The other 557 acres in the same County lying on the East side of South River and North side of Jumping Run. The above lands will be sold on accommodating terms, and in lots to suit purchasers. For particulars, apply to the Subscriber, at Black River Capel Post Office, New Hanover County. JAS KERR.
Oct. 7th, 1856 10-4t

INSPECTOR'S NOTICE.
THE undersigned having been apppointed Inspector of Naval Stores, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of James I. Bryan, Esq., would be thankful for business in that line. Office at the Rock Spring Hotel.
Nov. 6. 6m GEO. ALDERMAN.

PACK DOGS.
THE SUBSCRIBERS offer their services for the purpose of hunting runaway negroes. Their DOGS are well trained for the purpose. Their success in catching is all the reference they propose offering. Address
SIKES & BRYAN,
Elizabethtown, Bladen County, N. C.
Nov. 14th 11-3m*

CHEESE.—25 boxes, a prime article, low for cash at
Nov. 14th GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

200 SACKS SALT,
FOR SALE AT STRICKLANDS, at $1 60 per sack, by
Oct. 24.—8-4t MERRIMAN & NEWBURY.

SACK SALT.—200 Sacks in fine order, low for cash at
Nov. 14th GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S

ADAMANTINE CANDLES.—30 boxes Adamantine Candles. 20 half boxes do., low for cash at
Nov. 14th GEO. H. KELLEY & BRO'S.

ADMINISTRATOR'S SALE.
ON TUESDAY, THE 25TH DAY OF NOVEMBER, 1856, will be sold at the late residence of John H. Barney, deceased, in Brunswick county, on a credit of six month, all the perishable property belonging to the estate of said deceased, viz:
1 TURPENTINE STILL, GLUE KETTLE, STEAMER, &c.;
5 LIKELY MULES, well broke to Harness;
2 HORSES, 3 BUGGIES, 2 WAGONS, and 3 CARTS;
COOPER'S TOOLS, TURPENTINE TOOLS, FARMING UTENSILS, &c.;
HOUSEHOLD and KITCHEN FURNITURE; and many other articles too tedious to mention.
Also, at the same time and place, the NEGROES belonging to the estate, will be hired out for one year. The most of the Negroes are valuable Turpentine hands.
Also, at the same time and place, all the LANDS belonging to said estate in Brunswick, will be sold on a credit of 6 and 12 months, by the Clerk and Master in Equity.
The sale will continue from day to day, until the whole is disposed of. JESSE NOBLE, Administrator.
Shallotte, Oct. 14th, 1856 8-ts

FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE A HOUSE AND LOT, in the town of Kenansville, Duplin county. The improvements consist of a dwelling and necessary out houses. The Lot contains two and a half acres. The location is a desirable one, being adjacent to both the Male and Female Seminaries. For particulars enquire of the subscriber on the premises.
Oct. 3, '56. [5-3m] J. P. DAHMER.

NOTICE.
THE SUBSCRIBER OFFERS FOR SALE THAT well-known and valuable little farm whereon he now lives, lying within the corporated limits of the town of Kenansville. The tract contains one hundred and eighteen acres, one-half of which is cleared and in a fine state of cultivation. On the premises is a COMFORTABLE DWELLING, together with all necessary out-houses, and an orchard of fruit trees of almost endless variety, of the *best selection.* There is no better water. The situation for health and pleasantness is unsurpassed, being elevated and dry, and beautifully shaded with a fine grove of oaks. Persons having sons and daughters to educate, and who would desire a little farm to live upon, can find no *better place* than *this,* as there is already in successful operation one of the very *best* male schools in the *whole State,* and in a few months will be opened, on a permanent basis, a female Seminary of the first class.
My terms will be such as to suit almost any one who may desire to purchase. LAFAYETTE HUSSEY.
Kenansville, Duplin co., N. C.,
Sept. 12th, 1856—2-6m

LAND FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER BEING DESIROUS OF REmoving South, offers his PLANTATION for sale, situated in the county of Duplin, two miles west of Teachy's Depot, on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, containing Two Hundred and Eighty Acres, with a comfortable DWELLING, and all the necessary Out Houses, and a Well of very good water. The Land is well adapted to Farming Purposes. There is about twenty-five acres cleared and under a good state of cultivation. There is also on the premises a good Grist Mill in good order. For further particulars apply to the subscriber on the premises, or address him at Teacy's P. O., Duplin Co., N. C.
Sept. 5, 1856.--1-tf JOHH A. NEWKIRK.

FOR SALE.
THAT NEW AND COMMODIOUS DWELLING and LOT, fronting on the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad, known as the Bonner lot. This lot is situated in the most eligible part of the town, either for a family residence or a private Boarding House, for which latter purpose it was used, and with marked success while occupied by the late Mr. Bonner. On this lot are good Stables, an excellent Well of Water, Coach House, Smoke House and every convenience that could be desired. (This property, at two-thirds valuation, is insured for $2,500.)
Also two other LOTS in the upper part of the town fronting on the Railroad, nearly East of the new Brick Warehouse, and almost opposite the spot where the Atlantic and N. C. Railroad joins the W. & W. R. R. These lots have some improvements on them, are neatly walled in, the fences being newly painted, and offer rare inducements to purchasers.
Such of the above lots as are not sold by the 1st day of January, 1857, will be rented out for one year from that date. WM. PRIVETT.
Goldsboro', Sept. 1856 4-tf

TOWN LOTS FOR SALE.
THE SUBSCRIBER offers for sale on accommodating terms, and at a low price, one valuable Lot, containing two acres, situated at LONG CREEK BRIDGE, on the north side of the main road—on the Lot is a new Dwelling, and all necessary out houses. Also, one Lot on the south side of the Road, fronting 50 feet by 300 feet deep. For particulars apply to JOHN LARKINS,
Long Creek Post Office,
Aug. 22--50-tf New Hanover Co., N. C.

A MAMMOTH SHEEP.—The St. Lawrence *American,* of Ogdensburg, New York, says:

"The largest sheep we ever saw was on board the steamer Northerner, on her passage from Kingston to this port He was two years old, and weighed 315 pounds. He was an imported sheep, and was exhibited at the Provincial fair at Kingston. A gentleman from Vermont had purchased him, and was taking him home. The price paid was $315—a dollar a pound for mutton! What think ye of that, farmers of St. Lawrence? He was as large as a young steer."

Arrival of the George Law.—Later from California.

NEW YORK, Nov. 13.—The steamer George Law, with California dates and mails to the 20th, and Aspinwal dates of the 3d, arrived up at an early hour this morning. She brings also upwards of 1,600,000 in treasure.

The George Law connected with the Golden Age, which brought down nearly $2,000,000.

The New York passengers and mails of October 20th left Panama on the 31st of October in the Golden Gate—all well.

The Golden Age passed on her way down the Sierra Nevada, October 20, and the Orizaba on the 25th, both bound up.

The news from California is meagre. The market during the fortnight was excessively dull, and prices were nominal.

A collision had occurred in Clinton Valley, Mendocine county, between some whites and a party of Indian cattle thieves. Fifty of the latter were killed.

Advices from southern California state that ex Governor Gandara had attempted to revolutionize Sonora, but was baffled, and had fled.

The miners in the river beds have met with better success this year than ever before. The receipts of dust during the last two months have exhibited a steady increase, and it is from the river beds the increase must have come. The first rain, which fell a few days since however, caused a sudden rise in the Yuba and Feather rivers, by which many of the flumes were destroyed, and the labors of the miners interrupted.

The jury in the trial of Major R. P. Hammond, for embezzlement of United States funds while collector of this port, failed to agree, and were discharged. A second trial commenced on the 27th

A notorious highwayman, known as Tom Bell, has been taken and executed in Tulare county. Several reputed to be of his gang have also been arrested

NEWS FROM OREGON.—The Indian troubles in this Territory have recently been renewed The entire country to the north and east of John Day's river was, at last accounts, in the possession of the savages, numbering about three thousand, many of whom were armed with guns. Col. Steptoe had come into the Dalles with his command, abandoning his whole country above to the Indians, except one block house held by fifty men, whom he intended to relieve as soon as he could procure forage. Governor Stevens had addressed the people of Portland, and stated that the Indians had acted faithless in all their transactions with the whites; that nothing would satisfy them but an unconditional surrender of the entire country to the east side of the Dalles, and that there remained only a prospect of another general war with all the tribes in that quarter.

FROM THE ISTHMUS.—The frigate Independence and sloop-of-war St. Mary's were off Panama. The Saratoga was off Aspin vall. The officers and crews were all well.

NEW GRANADA.—Diplomatic relations had been suspended between England and Granada in consequence of the latter government having failed to liquidate the McIntosh claim. The British West India fleet has been ordered to enforce the claim.

Arrival of the Europa.—Three Days Later from Europe.

SANDY HOOK, Nov. 13 —The Cunard mail steamer Europa, from Liverpool on the 1st instant, is below. She brings three days later European dates.

In Liverpool the American Chamber of Commere publish an address complaining of the false packing of cotton.

The Neapolitan question was unchanged. The King had sent a confidential agent to Paris.

It was rumored that the Austrians refuse to evacuate the principalities, thus giving a greater prominence to that question. It was rumored that Turkey had demanded, formally, that Austria shall quit the principalities, and Great Britain the Black sea, but that these parties, owing to a secret understanding, refuse to accede.

It is now stated that Russia, as a compromise, has proposed to refer the questions of the Isle of Serpents and Belgrad to Constantinople for settlement.

Numerous arrests of discontented workmen continue to be made at Paris.

The position of the Bank of France is better.

News from Bombay of October 3d says that the expedition against Persia was still in preparation, but had not sailed. Inundations and the cholera had ravaged Punjaub and Scinde.

Shanghai dates of September 14 reason that the supply of tea will be short. Further successes of the insurgents are reported.

There had been no news from Spain. The Neapolitan question remains precisely where it did; the only additional incident being that the government of Naples had addressed a circular, moderate in its tone, to its diplomatic agents, and that the King had sent Mons. D. Agiout (a Frenchman in his confidence) to Paris on a secret mission.

A despatch states that, to the French request to evacuate the Danubian principalities, the Austrians had returned a flat refusal This matter of the principalities has a prominence over all the other topics.

The French government journals assert definitely and explicitely that the Porte has demanded, in due form, that the Austrians shall evacuate the principalities, and the British the Black sea, but that they, by a secret and mutual understanding, refuse to leave. The English journals, under the immediate inspiration of the government, deny this, and assert on the contrary, that no such demand has been made by the Porte.

The papers generally in England, France and Germany, speak in undisguised terms of the completion—or the progress towards completion—of alliances between England and Austria and France and Russia.

The Latest.

LONDON, Saturday.—Russia has definitively excused Persia from the payment of the indemnity of the war of 1827.

Advices from Constantinople state that Lord Lyons had informed the Russian ambassador that the English fleet would remain in the Euxine till the stipulations of the treaty of Paris were fully performed.

The funds opened steady yesterday, but subsequently showed increased animation. In the bank and discount market there was a very active demand for money. There had been further decrease of bullion in the bank of England.

Later from Kansas.

ST. LOUIS, Nov. 13.—We have advices from Lawrence, Kansas Territory, to the 8th inst. Fifteen of the State prisoners, under trail for murder, were acquitted, but immediately rearrested upon the charge of robbing the post office.

Aglar e quantity of clothing and provisons arrived at Lawrence, and were being distributed among the destitute.

The steamer Goddess arrived to-day from the uper Missouri. Among the passengers were Lieut Warren and party from exploring the headwaters of the Missouri and Yellowstont rivers. He reports that the small pox was raging among the Indians.

ANNOYING DELUSION.—It is stated in the Boston papers that in the examination of a respectable hotel keeper of that city on the charge of stealing $1,500 from a store the complainant testified that he had *consulted the spirits and a fortune teller,* and had been informed that he would find the money in the landlord's cellar, whereupon he had, by virtue of a search warrant, over-hauled the coal-pit and pulled up any quantity of brick pavement, but found nothing. The man was of course discharged; but we think it rather hard that people should not have some redress when brought up on such frivolous pretexts as these, and charged with infamous crimes. If people in this age will cherish such follies, they should be made to keep them to themselves, and not annoy others with them.

A Post Office is established at Elkin, Surry co., N C., on the mail route from Salisbury to Witheville, Va. All the matter for this office, from the south, east and west, will go by Salisbury.

The Way Charley Huntington's Property Sold.

The New York journals give glowing accounts of the sale which recently took place of the household furniture of Chas. B. Huntington, the fashionable and gentlemanly rascal, whose forgeries have created such sensation in New York. The sale took place at the residence of this flagrant pink of the upper ten, and embraced silver, plated, china and glass ware, ormolu clocks, bronze and ornamented candelabras and chandeliers, mirrors, paintings, and other attractive appendages, and rewards of an honest and virtuous life. This unfortunate gentleman had been a pretty fast individual, and kept up more than one fine establishment. There was the principal house, whose furniture has just been sold, and which was presided over by the lawful lady of the household, in a glory of silks and satins that Solomon might have envied, with fine horses and showy equipages at her command; and then there was another mansion in the neighborhood, on the Mahometan principle, where delectable houris rewarded in this world the self-denial and labors of the brave and faithful.

It is of course natural and proper that the sale of this great and good man's property should attract a vast crowd. The rush of visitors commenced at half-past ten, A. M., and did not disappear till after dark. It is said that there has not been such an attendance at a sale in New York since the vendue of Senor Atoche, the Mexican diplomat, on which occasion twenty-three thousand ladies passed in and out the premises during the sale. It appears that a number of articles went for more than the original cost. Most men set a value far above its intrinsic worth on any article once possessed by Washington, Franklin, or any other great and virtuous person, and the like commendable taste and sympathy with goodness, prompted the aristocracy of New York to compete earnestly for the effects of the excellent Huntington. Thus it is stated by one of the New York journals that mantel mirrors, which cost about $250, were sold for $270; pier glasses, worth probably $150, brought $180; a rosewood book case, worth $150, was bought for $200; two magnificent Dresden China vases, superbly plated and gilt, were sold for $130 each; lace curtains and cornices went at $125 per window; a quantity of books, travels, history, novel poems, and standard works, were taken by Mr. Townsend, at their full value—150 volumes from $1 50 to $2 per volume; carpets, (for which nine shillings per yard would be considered a fair price, brought twelve shillings and sixpence; a furniture dealer gave $500 for the piano, one of Light & Newton's make; one etegere, solid rosewood, brought $250, and another $230; 212 pieces of plain China brought $44; a dinner set; of 144 pieces, white and blue rim, brought $70; a China tea set, of 44 pieces, sold for $23 50; one rosewood marble top, hall stand, was sold for $85; one ormolu clock, (cast iron probably) commanded $67, which was an extravagant price; a superb parlor suitor, made by Belter, of richly carved rosewood, oval work, covered with blue and gold silk brocatelle, viz: sofa, tete a-tete, two arm and four parlor chairs, was sold for $390; a Herring safe, worth probably $250, sold for $190; a bronze chandelier sold for $67.

The silver ware was estimated to be worth $3,000. Besides these, and hundreds of other pieces of rare and elegant furniture, there were splendid oil paintings, which went off at fabulous prices. We have not heard whether any sale has yet taken place at the other or Mormon establishment of Mr. Huntington. It is probable that the creditors are waiting till notice of the day of sale can arrive at the capital of Utah, and afford time for a delegation of Mormon elders to be in attendance, the bidding between whom and the leading members of the New York upper ten will no doubt be spirited in the extreme.

This is unquestionably a great world, and New York a great city. It is just as much as multitudes of laborious and honest men can accomplish to keep the wolf of starvation from their doors. Smart rascals, like Huntington, have a much better chance of accumulating pelf, and commanding the consideration of society, than the virtuous and upright. Huntington is only one of a large class in New York, and other principal cities of America, whose motto is, "get money—honestly, if you can, at any rate, get money." Most of them manage to deceive, swindle and steal, without violating the letter of the law; but all are equally corrupt and unprincipled.

What the President Elected has Settled.

After one of the most extraordinary struggles (says the Belfast Free Press) ever witnessed by the civilized world, the democrats of America have gloriously triumphed. Our eagles glitter in the bright beams of the sun, and our flags proudly wave, with never a star struck from their ample folds. The Union is still a thing of life. It is not only perpetuated in marble, in brass, and in poetry, but is a living principle, a blinding obligation, held to be sacredly imposed upon the entire nation. The sectional party which rallied under the name of "republican," is not merely beaten; it is annihilated. The presidential election has settled many of the most important principles since the government was formed.

It has consolidated and enternized the Union of the States.

It has crushed forever all secret political societies.

It has spoken peace to the adopted citizens and words of welcome to the unfriended but meritorious immigrant.

It has thundered forth to the ears of spiritual tyrants our glorious creed of religious liberty.

It has again rebuked the political priesthood of the country, and trampled into the dust the new attempt at union of church and State.

It has hurled from the lap of the nation the rubbish of sumptuary legislation, prescribing what we shall eat, what we shall drink, and wherewithal we shall be clothed.

It has enunciated in the most solemn manner, the doctrine of self-governmeut as applicable to States and Territories.

It has spurned the treason and the traitors of 1856.

It has consigned the Wilsons and the Bankses, and Hales and Wades, to an infamous notoriety.

It has strengthened the hands of the friends of freedom wherever its spirit is felt or its blessings desired.

It has enhanced the glory and prosperity of the nation almost beyond conception.

It has given importance to every individual in the republic, because he is now looked upon as a citizen of the great country and not a fragment of the Union.

The people should celebrate this great, unspeakable victory, as a new declaration of independence, with shouts, with bonfires, by ringing bells, by mutual congratulations, by thanksgiving, and by a sincere acknowledgment to an overruling Providence.

M. E. Conference.

The North Carolina Annual Conference convened in this town on Wednesday morning, the 12th inst.—A large number of Ministers was present.

The Conference was opened at 9 o'clock, A. M., (Bishop Early presiding,) with the usual religious exercises, and the usual committees were appointed.

Among the visitors present was the Rev. Dr. Hamilton, Editor of the Methodist Tract Society, the Rev. Mr. Nice, of the Georgia Conference; Rev. H. B. Cowles and Rev. Leo Rosser, of the Virginia Conference.

In our next issue we hope to be able to give some of the more interesting proceedings of the Conference and perhaps the list of appointments.—*Greensboro', (N. C.,) Patriot.*

JUST AS WE PREDICTED.—We said that the *eclat* of Ben Perley Poore's ridiculous bet would prove infectious, and it seems that there is another man in Massachusetts who lost a bet of quite as absurd a character. A representative elected, named Bachellor, is under obligation to draw a barrel of beans on a sled from Sutton to Worcester, in consequence of the election of Mr. Buchanan. But Mr. Bachellor with his barrel of beans must not expect to create so great a sensation as Major Poore did with his barrel of pippins; he will be one of the has beans.

N. Y. Times.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, NOV. 21, 1856.

☞ The President of the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company, in his annual report to the Stockholders of that Company, calls attention to the policy and expediency of running a branch of their road from some point on the line to Fayetteville, to meet with or connect with a railroad to the coal-fields of Chatham County, expressing the confident expectation that the Legislature at its next Session will extend a helping hand to the citizens of Fayetteville, in the completion of her rail road to the coal-fields in Chatham County. This portion of the report was referred to a Committee composed of O. G. Parsley, K. H. Lewis and J. L. Hathaway, Esqrs., who reported warmly in favour of the construction of such branch, recommending that the President and Directors be authorized and requested to take such action as may be necessary at the ensuing Session of the General Assembly of our State to enable this Company to accomplish this object, and to cause to be made a preliminary survey of a route and estimate of the cost of building a road from some point of connection with the present one, and report to the next annual meeting, or to a called meeting, if they deem the latter course expedient.

We agree fully with the President and Directors in their hopes and expectations in regard to the Fayetteville and Western Road. We go for fair play to all, and we believe that, from some cause, the citizens of Fayetteville and that section of which she is the centre, have realized much less than their fair proportion of the advantages derived from the expenditure of State money in works of internal improvement. As matters stand, we should resolutely oppose any great increase of the present and inevitably prospective debt of the State requiring a resort to more onerous taxation than that which is bound to come, and which will no doubt be found to be as high as our people will be able to bear—for of course we all repudiate the possibility of any state of things under which the slightest failure to meet her obligations should ever threaten the good old commonwealth.

But this Fayetteville and Western Road is a work standing on a different basis, as it were, and deserving a different consideration. It should not be regarded as a new scheme, but rather included among the unfinished business of the last session—a something contemplated by the action of the last Legislature, yet defeated by causes of a character not necessary now to allude to. It would now be unjust, on the part of those sections which have secured advantages for themselves by the expenditure of State funds, or the extension of State credit, to say to their brethren of the Fayetteville section, that the time for such expenditure or extension is over—that, having secured their own objects they are struck with a realizing sense of the danger and extravagance of others doing the same. Were we in the next Legislature, we are very doubtful whether we should vote a single cent for any new project, until the effect of those already under way shall have been known; but, as we have already said, this Coal Mine Road is not a new project, but one which has received the sanction and endorsement of former Legislatures, and would have received something more substantial had it been presented free from complications with other projects of a more speculative character.

But there is another thing that keeps pressing itself on our attention in connection with this matter. The proposed project of a branch from the Wilmington and Weldon Road, is a scheme which has been discussed in our columns, both editorially and by our correspondents, and is one which we heartily endorse. We have not the charter of the Wilmington and Weldon Road now before us, but feel pretty certain of its containing a branching privilege to the extent of one million of dollars, and that, therefore, so far as the legal power is concerned, no impediment need exist to the construction of this line from some point on our road to Fayetteville. So far so good:—But look at how projects are multiplying on our hands—lines are increasing which must mutually defeat each other's construction, or, should they fail to do so, must cut each other's throats after they are constructed.—We understand that the route for the Charlotte Road, as agreed upon, will be hardly out of hearing of the whistle of the Manchester Road for some forty miles of its route, while here, again, this proposed branch from the Wilmington and Weldon Road will traverse a country not distant, and competing with it for Western trade. The course to be pursued we do not pretend to indicate at this present writing, but we do say this, that the matter ought to be looked to immediately and carefully. Here is a line to Fayetteville from, say Marlsville, or some other convenient point, with the choice of routes to the centre, North-west or South-west; but a few miles further to Charlotte than the direct route from this place—by means of the Fayetteville and Western Road, placed within striking distance of High Point or Salisbury, and thence West, either by the Western extension of the Central or the Valley of the Yadkin, being in fact the desiderated central road perpendicular to the seaboard.

But what we want to direct attention to, is the absolute necessity of combining, by some means or other, these three routes, or preventing their cutting each other's throats. This lower section is neither rich enough nor populous enough to be traversed by three lines so nearly parallel, nor is capital sufficiently abundant to admit of their speedy construction. The Legislature will meet on Monday. No irretrievable step has yet been taken by the Charlotte or any other company. There is time enough to look into this matter, and none to spare. We say this, that if the Charlotte Road is to run along side of the Manchester Road for a great number of miles, and the Wilmington branch is to start West, competing in some measure with both—certainly with one—difficulty and loss will be the consequence, and the want of plan and concert of action will be long felt.

☞ The Baltimore Know-Nothing papers will not tell the truth. We noticed in the Baltimore *Clipper*, of Saturday, an extract from the *Patriot*, another Know-Nothing sheet of that city, in which a list of Southern commercial cities and towns is given, which, the *Patriot* says, went for Fillmore. In that list it gravely puts down Petersburg, Virginia, and Wilmington, North Carolina. This will be news to the inhabitants of these places, since we ourselves have seen the returns of the poll-holders in Wilmington, returning a majority of seventy-three for Buchanan, and the papers of all parties in Petersburg gave Buchanan 164 majority in that city.

The object of these Baltimore papers is to make a false issue. The denunciations of the Democratic press, in regard to Baltimore, have not been founded upon its going for Fillmore, but upon the lawlessness and corruption which have distinguished its elections for some years past, and the notorious imbecility, if not open connivance, of its public authorities which, instead of taking measures to secure the peace of the city, persistently rejected those means which were pressed upon them by Gen. Stuart and by Gov. Ligon.

☞ All doubts in regard to Louisiana are set at rest. It has unquestionably gone for Buchanan by something like two thousand majority.

Thanksgiving.—The Governor of the State having issued his proclamation, setting apart Thursday next, the 20th inst., as a day of Thanksgiving and Prayer throughout the State, it will be seen that His Honor, the Mayor, requests a suspension of business here on that day.

We presume that these requests will be generally complied with, and the occasion observed in a proper spirit. It is meet and proper that it should be so.—In the battle of life—in the turmoil of politics—we are too apt to place our reliance upon merely human agencies, and to forget our dependence upon that higher power from which flow all blessings, alike to individuals and to nations. Apart from the duty we owe to Him who has, so far, preserved us a free and happy people, we owe it also to ourselves—to our own happiness and well-being—to purify our hearts by turning them from the temporary excitements and ambitions of the hour, and humbling them before the presence of that Power which does all things according to the counsel of His own will in the armies of Heaven and among the inhabitants of the earth—who alone disposes what man in his feebleness proposes.

As a matter of course, no paper will be issued from this office on Thursday, as few have more cause for repentance, and none more need for relaxation, than those connected with a daily paper.

Painful Accident.—On Thursday afternoon last, Mr. Wm. Montague, a young man of eighteen or nineteen years of age, son of Mr. Patrick Montague, of Long Creek, in this county, met with a most distressing accident, which it is feared must eventuate in his death, if it has not already done so. It would appear that about two o'clock on the afternoon in question, Mr. Montague started off in a boat from a landing some five or six miles below the bridge, with the intention of shooting some birds. He shot a robin, which fell in a sort of lagoon, some fifty or sixty yards off from the Creek. After he had reloaded his gun with duck-shot, he took off his shoes and stockings, and, with his gun in hand, proceeded to go after the bird he had shot. While wading in the lagoon or swamp, his foot slipped, and in endeavoring to steady himself with the gun, it slipped until the cock struck against the log against which he had placed the breech to steady himself. The gun was discharged, and the contents of one of the barrels lodged in his left side, in the neighborhood of the heart. As the muzzle of the gun was almost touching his side, the flesh as well as his clothes was much burned, and a terrible hole torn. On receiving the shot he fell in the water, but how long he remained there he is unable to say. About sun-down he had got back to the boat, but how he did so he does not know, although, from the tracks, it appears that he must have walked there, where he was found at a later hour in a state of insensibility, and carried to a house at some distance, where every attention was paid to him. Restoratives having been administered, he became sensible next morning and communicated the different circumstances of the accident up to the time of his being shot, recollecting where his gun, shoes and stockings, etc., were.

As late as Monday morning Mr. M. was still alive, but with little or no hope of his recovery. Indeed, the nature of his injuries was of such a character as to render the case hopeless from the first.—It is a most melancholy circumstance. Mr. M. has always been regarded as a young man of highly estimable character, and deservedly so.

☞ While we were occupied Monday morning, transacting some business with two gentlemen, a third entered our sanctum holding something in his hand. After enquiring for us by name, he remarked that as soon as we got through, he would "take the shape of our head." We glanced at the speaker and finding him to be about as small a pattern as ourselves, and not at all cross-looking, we got quietly through with the business on hand, whereupon our visitor placed on our head something that looked like a low-crowned hat, with keys like a piano and an arrangement on top of a peculiar character, which stamped upon a piece of paper placed therein, a figure resembling either a short coffin or a stumpy shoe, which the gentleman informed us was the shape of our head. Not long after, a pasteboard box arrived directed to the editor of the *Journal*, and bearing the inscription of Messrs. Giles & Hawes, Market Street. Upon opening it, we found that it contained a hat—a nice hat—a hat that fits like a book—that was made to fit like a book, being arranged after the model of the small coffin taken by the gentleman who half-way scared us yesterday morning. The senders have our very best respects for their courtesy.

Democratic Jubilee in Newberne.—We are requested to announce that there will be a torch-light procession in Newberne on the night of the 9th December, being Tuesday of Court week. All persons friendly to the cause of true Americanism are respectfully invited to be present. There will no doubt be a good turn-out—a fine display and all sorts of things to rejoice the hearts of good Democrats. We should much like to be there to see; but what's the use of talking; we belong to the can't get away club.

☞ The *Herald* alludes to our article of Monday, giving our views of the course to have been pursued, supposing Fremont had been elected. The *Herald* thinks the article long, and the points enveloped in a multiplicity of words. If the *Herald* will look at its own article, which contains this complaint, it will find that it occupies about as much space as ours does. But that is neither here nor there, and we refer to the subject simply for the purpose of setting ourselves right on one or two points, where the *Herald* appears to have misconceived our meaning.

In the first instance, we gave our own views with little or no reference to Mr. Clingman's letter, except so far as agreeing in his general proposition that Fremont's election ought not to have been quietly submitted to by the South. Again, we gave our reasons for so agreeing with this proposition, such reasons being founded in the belief that such election, if quietly submitted to, would be the first step in our progress to final and inevitable subjugation and ruin, and that to avert such ruin and subjugation would be a duty imposed upon the States of the South, demanding from them action, which to be efficient, must be immediate. It would be for the wisdom of the States to say what that action should be. If disunion should be judged to be the only remedy adequate to the occasion, then the circumstances would justify a resort to that remedy. We should feel bound by the course which the State of North Carolina might indicate.

We sincerely trust that the danger has passed, and that these remarks are only speculations. They are such for the present. What would, in the immediate presence of the threatened danger, have been only proper firmness, might, under modified, if not totally changed circumstances, bear the appearance of useless vaporing, and we therefore desire to express our views with as much moderation as is at all consistent with a definite understanding of them.

The fruits of the Earth continue to pour in from our generous country friends. We are indebted to David Rivenbark, Esq., of South Washington District, New Hanover County, for a Sweet Potatoe, of the "red skin" species, which weighs 6 pounds 2 ounces. It measures in circumference lengthwise 2 feet 6½ inches, in circumference, round, 15½ inches.

Mr. Clingman's Letter.—Had Fremont been Elected.

The *Herald* of the 11th inst., republishes from the Journal, the letter addressed by Hon. Thomas L. Clingman to Messrs. Wm. Phifer, R. P. Waring, David Parks and others, of Charlotte, N. C., and calls our attention to its contents, addressing to us certain queries in connection therewith.

We have not before answered these queries, for the simple reason that nothing in the present aspect of affairs renders them, or their subject matter, of immediate or pressing importance, and for the further reason that we had not carefully read the letter referred to, and are always unwilling to commit ourselves blindly to the endorsement of any man's views, no matter what may be his standing or influence, or what the force or eloquence of the language in which such views are expressed.

The burden of Mr. Clingman's letter, already referred to, is the course to be pursued by the South in the event of Fremont's election, that being one of the existing contingencies at the time when the letter was written, (Oct. 10th, 1856.) With Mr. Clingman's general views we agree. We have always thought that the example of Fremont's election, as a strictly sectional candidate, and the quiet submission of the South thereto, would eventuate in a total subversion of the spirit of the Constitution, although its forms might remain—that from the day of such an occurrence, a new era would commence—we would be under a system of government totally different in fact, though identical in name and form. The South would have lost the power of self government, sinking gradually into the position of the subject to a government, from all real participation in which, she would be excluded by the fiat of a dominant majority, representing a section inimical to her institutions, which institutions would hereafter be felt to exist rather by sufferance than of right.

These, and more than these consequences, would, we feel confident, have resulted from the election of Fremont—the triumph of Fremontism and the quiet submission of the South thereto. Not in a day nor a year, nor a single term, would these things have been brought about. But the vortex would been entered, and its revolutions, slow at first, would have gone on with gradually increasing rapidity, until the occurence of the final and inevitable catastrophe.

Believing such to be the case, we could not have counselled quiet submission. We should have felt called upon to arouse the people, so far as we could, with a view to prompt and efficient State action; and had the duly constituted authorities of the State of North Carolina—the depositories of her threatened sovereignty—determined upon prompt and vigorous measures to defend that sovereignty, and with it the rights of her people, we should have felt bound by the properly expressed will of the State, and believed that those resisting such will, and leagueing with those whom the State had declared her enemies, would deserve the fate and incur the condemnation of traitors.

We cannot think that this can properly be treated as a new question, or that the spirit and intention of the Fremont movement, or that movement in the front of which Fremont was placed, admit of any doubt, or would require the commission of any additional and future overt act, to show the South what it had to expect, and against what it would have to guard, nor would the obligation and necessity so to guard be dependent upon such additional and future overt act.

But far be it from us, or, so far as we can be supposed to give expression to the views and feelings of the Democratic party of the State, far be it from that party, to counsel or resort to mob violence, or illegal constraint, or even unwarranted denunciation against any citizen. It was alone through the action of the State as a sovereignty, that her citizens became also citizens of the confederacy. It rests alone with the State to take such action as shall bind her citizens in any emergency, in which she shall judge that the necessity of self-defence and the guardianship of her own rights and honor, and the rights and honor of her citizens may demand a modification of her relations to that confederacy, or a change of her course in or out of the Union.

Anything more unwise, suicidal or dangerous to the interests of this section than the course of the organs of the opposition in this State, upon one point, especially, it would be difficult to conceive.—We allude to the tone of ridicule indulged in towards those whose circumstances do not admit of their owning large interests in slave property, but who, as Southern citizens, as organs of Southern opinion, feel themselves constrained by every sentiment of duty and patriotism to combat every aggression against—to expose every infidelity to, an institution so intimately connected with the daily life,—so essential to the vital interests of the South. Its tendency must be to produce divisions among the people of the South—to introduce the idea that their interests are dissimilar—that it is presumption in any one to stand forward as the defender of the sacredly guaranteed rights of property, unless he should happen to be sufficiently wealthy to hold a large interest in the particular species of property assailed. This is the very thing that the New York Herald and Tribune have been harping on for months past. This is what the abolitionist of the North have most earnestly desired, and it is certainly painful to find a Southern paper like the Fayetteville *Observer*, alluding with sneering supercilliousness to the Democratic editors of the State of North Carolina, as men not wealthy enough to own a large amount of slave property, and whose zeal on behalf of a vital interest of their State and section is little less than contemptible or misplaced. Of the same character is the sneer of the Wilmington *Herald* at Mr. Clingman. We cannot, of course believe that these papers have the most distant desire to play into the hands of the enemies of their own section, and therefore their own enemies, yet such must inevitably be the result of the course they are pursuing.

The man who is not directly interested in slave property would be as much affected as the man who is. The stockholder in a Southern railroad knows that the dividends on his stock are earned by the carriage of the products of slave labor. The banker knows that the security for the notes upon which his capital is lent out, depends upon the safety of this species of property. The Democratic editors of North Carolina, and we say this from our own knowledge, feel that their interest—their business—is bound up with that of their subscribers and customers, and the interests of these are bound up with the institution of slavery. Of those who actually hold slaves, the proportion may not be very large, but such are the ramifications of this interest, that any serious danger to it, would produce a shock from which no man or interest at the South could possibly escape.

By the way, we notice that the last Fayetteville *Observer* pays some of its delicate attentions to the *Journal*, in a tone in which it is difficult to determine whether chagrin or ill-nature predominates. The main charge is that the *Journal* promised to hit the little Baltimore affair another lick, but finding the thing already used up and defunct, and other more living issues pressing upon it, it forgot to renew its respects to that mutual admiration affair. If the *Observer* can derive any consolation from our failure to devote the time necessary to carry on a more protracted warfare against an affair already dead of its own weakness, it is welcome to it, and we would not deprive it of one element of that consolation which it so much needs.

But to return, finally and in conclusion to the main topic of this somewhat too lengthy article; we would refer the presses that supported Mr. Fillmore, to his speeches made at Albany and other places, on his way from New York City to his home in Buffalo, in which they will find the same opinions expressed as to the danger to the Union from the election of Fremont, that we have expressed. And we think, too, that on calm examination, even our opponents will see that there are other questions than that of slavery involved in the issues under discussion—that there are involved the independence, the sovereignty, and the equality of the States, and with them the fabric of the government itself, as it was designed to be and to be perpetuated, and as it could not be perpetuated after the election of Fremont and the submission of the South thereto.

The Meeting of the Legislature.

Both branches of the Legislature of North Carolina meet to-day in the Capitol, in the city of Raleigh, and will, no doubt, be able to get promptly to business, there being no reason to anticipate any delay in the organization.

The regular communication by the Governor will exhibit the position of affairs—the financial necessities of the State, and other matters of actual requirement, which will no doubt be pressed upon the attention of the Legislature.

We must take for granted that the long-agitated question of equal suffrage will be finally disposed of at this session, for we feel assured that, when submitted to the people, it will be promptly ratified at the polls.

The revenue laws of the State will require careful revision, more especially that feature imposing such a heavy and constantly reduplicating tax upon the sale of liquors, a feature which operates directly against our own merchants and in favor of those of neighboring States. As for instance: Mr. A., of Wilmington, has to pay a tax of five per cent. upon all liquors he sells to Mr. B, of Salisbury, or other interior town, while, on the other hand, Mr. C., of Norfolk, Petersburg or Charleston, is not subject to such tax, and can therefore undersell Mr. A. to that extent, being such a discrimination as no low-priced liquors will bear. This trade is directly forced off from our own towns to those of other States, and not only this particular trade, but other trade also, for those who have to go out of our State for one staple article, will be apt to make their other purchases where they have to make that. The less of tinkering or of empirical discriminations between branches of business recognised as legal, the better. Let every species of property and business bear a fair share of the burdens of the State for the protection it receives, without any vindictive or prohibitory damages in the shape of taxation.—*Daily Journal of Monday.*

North Carolina Legislature.

We learn that the Senate organized on Monday by the election of W. W. Avery, Esq., of Burke, as Speaker, Mr. Hill, of Stokes, Chief Clerk, the other officers same as last session.

The House organized by choosing J. G. Shepard, Esq., of Cumberland, Speaker, E. Cantwell, Esq., of Raleigh Chief Clerk; Geo. Howard, Esq., of Wilson Assistant Clerk; ——— Webster, of Chatham, principal Door-Keeper; and Mr. Wright Assistant Door-Keeper.

The attendance on Monday was very fair for an opening day. We presume that little or nothing will be done until after Thanksgiving. It is quite probable that the Governor's Message was sent in on Tuesday, but no copy has reached us.

The Northern Democracy.

Overwhelmed as the Democrats of New England have been, by all the united and concentrated isms of the day, their attitude is such as to command the highest respect of their brethren throughout the length and breadth of the land. Such men, so firm, so uncompromising, so constantly reliable, cannot always be kept under. They will yet win that victory which they have already so eminently deserved, and once more be enabled to take their places by the side of the conservative men of the 19 States that went for Buchanan and Breckinridge. The thirty-two thousand Democrats of New Hampshire, in their defeat, stand up as nobly as the fifty-two thousand of North Carolina in their triumph. They fought the same battle—they labored to defeat the same foes—they gave to James Buchanan three to four thousand more votes than they polled for their own fellow New-Hampshire-man, Frank. Pierce. Is there any disgrace attaching to their defeat? None, certainly, so far as they are concerned. If there be a disgrace, it attaches to their foes It attaches to those "Third Degree Americans" who claimed to be "national," and yet went bodily for Fremont, the sectional Abolition candidate.

New England is not all gone. Neither is Ohio, nor Michigan, nor any other of the Northern States.—Overgrown as their soil may now be by the noxious weeds of Abolitionism, and all the other isms of the day, there is still a glorious remnant left of the seed of true Democracy, deep-rooted and hardy, which will eventually outgrow and dispossess all the noxious trash that now interferes with its full development. These things are effemeral in their growth and duration, but Democracy, being truth, is eternal.

☞ Whom the Gods mean to destroy they first make mad. Surely, this axiom of the ancients were never more strikingly illustrated than in the case of the opposition to the Democratic party in North Carolina. It is not enough for men once enjoying prominence and prestige in their ranks to adopt courses of action totally irreconcileable with all ideas of fidelity to the interests of their own State, but it would seem as though the party wire-workers were determined that the acts and avowals of these individuals should be adopted as the acts and opinions of their party, which is thus placed in positions untenable before the people, and which can only result in driving off thousands from their ranks, as thousands have already been driven, leaving what, in 1846, was a triumphant and apparently immovable majority, a defeated and hopeless minority in 1856. And this thing is not over yet. While the Fillmore papers at the South were strenuously denying and repudiating all idea of "fusion" or "union" with the Black Republicans in Pennsylvania, Mr. Rayner goes on to Philadelphia to lend all his aid to this "union" or "fusion," so repugnant to the South. This fact is brought home beyond a shadow of a doubt, and yet we find every evidence of a determination, on the part of the wire-workers, to bolster up, defend, and finally foist upon the opposition in this State an endorsement of Mr. Rayner's course. Artful glosses will be prepared and spread out, and North Carolinians will be asked to support what thousands, even of their own party, in the Northern city of Philadelphia rejected with contempt. Surely, an examination of these strange movements for years past will divest the otherwise surprising revolution in North Carolina of all mystery. No party could act as the opposition has done in North Carolina and hope to sustain itself.

☞ No President since the election of Madison, in 1813, has received so small a majority of the electoral votes as Jas. Buchanan.

We cut the above from an opposition paper. We find that it is going the rounds of the opposition press. It is not true. General Taylor received a smaller majority of electoral votes—considerably smaller, although he had but one competitor.

Southern Commercial Convention.

We return our acknowledgments to the "Committee of Correspondence and Invitation," for their courtesy in forwarding us an invitation to attend as a member, the Southern Commercial Convention, to be held in the City of Savannah on Monday, the 8th of December next. Accompanying this invitation is an address to the people of the Slaveholding States, issued by the Committee appointed by the Convention which assembled at Richmond, Va., in February last.

If the movement results in bringing together the really thinking and working minds of the South—in the comparison of notes between such men,—in the diffusion of knowledge flowing from such comparison, and in the power of intelligent and concerted action which such knowledge and mutual understanding will secure hereafter, then much good will have been done. From mere talking and declamation we expect but little of anything—nothing of good. From mere paper resolves at such times, we expect as little as from mere flights of sonorous oratory. But from the quiet communing together of intelligent, practical, patriotic men, we expect much good to spring in the future

We shall try and publish the address very soon.—Thanksgiving day comes to-morrow. It is too late to do anything to-day.

One thing is pretty certain, Savannah is a handsome city—a number of agreeable gentlemen will meet there, and the occasion will be one fertile in pleasant remembrances, so that none can possibly be deterred from the fear of having any cause for regret in the future.

Stockholders' Meeting.

The meeting of stockholders in the Wilmington & Manchester Railroad Co., convened this morning at the Court House. Dr. F. J. Hill, of Wilmington, was called to the Chair, and Mr. Walker, Secretary of the Company, and General Chandler, of S. C., appointed Secretaries. The Secretaries, with R. H. Cowan, Esq., of Wilmington, were appointed a Committee to receive and verify proxies.

From the report of the Superintendent we make the following extracts exhibiting the business and operations of the Road for a period of ten months, ending Oct. 1st 1856:—

The receipts have been—		
From Through Passengers	$155,499 92	
" Way "	52,983 17	
" Mail	35,603 01	
" Freights	100,636 60	
Making a total of		$344,636 60
And the expenditures for operating the Road	$168,557 35	
To which should be added Negro Bonds for the present year, not entered, about	27,620 00	
Making a total of		$196,177 35
And a nett revenue of		$148,459 25

In addition to the above, there has been expended for permanent improvements and objects not legitimately chargeable to the business of the year, the following amounts:

For Covering wooden Bridges	$ 2,922 37
Filling in trestle work	4,377 09
Machinery for repair-shops	6,661 58
Damages to Dr. Zemp and Lawyers' fees	12,662 72
Balance of joint occupancy account of Camden Branch	7,193 20
Negro Bonds paid this year, but chargeable to the previous year	31,188 00
	$65,004 96

The annual abstract of expenditures, usually marked A, does not exhibit the cost of operating the Road, but only includes accounts entered in the Treasurer's Books, and all payments whether for debts previously contracted, or for the current expenses of the year, and it is, therefore, difficult to separate the items and institute an accurate comparison with the cost of operations for previous years. To avoid this in future, I recommend that a separate set of Books be kept under the direction of the Superintendent, in which the legitimate expenditures of the year shall be separated from those of previous years.

A comparison of the receipts of the present, with the corresponding period of the previous year will show:

An increase from Through Travel of	$21,282 70
" " " Way " "	1,044 79
A decrease in the Freight	12,030 71
" " in the Mail	5,421 69
Or an aggregate increase from all sources of	4,875 09

In the receipts from Freight during the previous year was entered the sum of $18,411 80, received from the Cheraw and Darlington Rail Company, *in the stock of that Company*, for the transportation of Iron and other materials, and if this amount be deducted, the comparison will exhibit an absolute increase of $6,481 09 over the previous year.

Daily Journal, 18th inst.

Wilmington and Manchester Rail Road Co.

The Committee on proxies, &c., appointed yesterday forenoon report 1701 shares represented in person, 5760 by proxy. In the afternoon the report of the President and Directors, with the accompaning documents were received, read and referred to a committee of five, consisting of Dr. R. Harlee, of Marion, J. E. Witherspoon, of Sumter, B. F. Williamson, of Darlington, and Wm. A. Wright, and R. H. Cowan, of Wilmington.

A series of by-laws was submitted to the meeting by Wm. A. Wright, Esq., of Wilmington. After some debate, they were adopted.

The meeting organized this morning, and the committee to which had been referred the President's report and accompaning documents, reported through its chairman, Dr. Harlee, congratulating the stockholders upon the cheering prospects of the work, and the probability of an early realization of fair profits upon their investments. The committee concurred with the several recommendations made by the President, the Auditing Committee, and the Superintendent, —and especially pressed upon the stockholders the question in regard to the early construction of the workshops, recommending that these be located by the stockholders themselves, so as to relieve the Board of Directors from an embarrassing and distracting question.

The report closes with a high and deserved tribute to Mr. Fleming, the retiring superintendent.

The Stockholders are now, between 12 and 1 o'clock, engaged in discussing the report of the Committee, the chief point being made upon that portion referring to the shops, the location being brought in incidentally.—*Daily Journal of Wednesday.*

Rapid Work.—On last Thursday night, John Brougham the actor, and his Company, after performing at the Bowery Theatre, New York, crossed to Jersey City in their theatrical dresses, and got into a special train provided for them, at 10 minutes past eight o'clock. In 117½ minutes they arrived at the Kensington depot, 98 miles from their place of starting—proceeded in Omnibusses to the National Theatre in Chestnut Street, and at a quarter before eleven the curtain rose upon the travestie of Pochahontas to be performed by the New York Company, all in about three hours from the time of their leaving the Stage of the Bowery, New York. The Company consisted of about sixty persons.

A Dark Conspiracy Against Fremont.—There is afloat a scheme to kill Fremont off finally as a Presidential Candidate. The plan is to send him to the United States Senate from New York, in place of Hamilton Fish. Long before the time for the next election, he will have put himself out of the way by exposing his own unfitness and incompetency.

☞ The New York *Herald*, after lying to defeat Mr. Buchanan before the people, keeps lying on, even after its nefarious schemes have proved abortive, starting all manner of baseless, improbable and impossible rumors. Its lies will now go for less than nothing.

The Vote of North Carolina.

We give below all the returns received up to the hour of going to press. There are eighty-two counties in the State;—twelve remain to be heard from:

COUNTIES.	August, 1856. GOVERNOR. Bragg.	Gilmer.	Nov., 1856. PRESIDENT Buchanan.	Fillmore.
New Hanover	1522	570	1472	577
Sampson	990	497	927	359
Mecklenburg	1024	623	1031	573
Cumberland	923	701	755	632
Brunswick	404	468	364	384
Columbus	589	306	590	207
Halifax	584	551	683	509
Davidson	823	1199	634	964
Guilford	571	2059	413	1515
Richmond	246	556	176	500
Onslow	771	108	683	145
Washington	261	377	226	364
Wake	1693	1124	1472	789
Lenoir	447	263	424	264
Johnston	1036	817	958	619
Edgecombe	1563	189	1581	151
Nash	1107	93	1068	61
Warren	819	101	841	77
Alamance	916	645	717	452
Cabarrus	426	665	365	594
Catawba	968	158	645	167
Caswell	1120	211	917	212
Chatham	1166	1062	760	788
Cleaveland	1109	138	796	71
Forsythe	1080	926	1043	772
Franklin	744	334	793	255
Granville	1225	994	1061	756
Greene	432	289	367	218
Jones	261	180	211	157
Orange	1119	1045	909	744
Rockingham	1168	439	1001	359
Rowan	785	905	777	863
Rutherford	1070	781	560	407
Wayne	1332	274	1172	208
Duplin	1131	125	1173	117
Robeson	773	669	673	566
Harnett	652	229	502	135
Buncombe	969	786	778	731
Yadkin	633	888	483	694
Anson	334	772	311	723
Davie	353	586	279	477
Lincoln	614	222	514	226
Moore	733	677	440	489
Pitt	775	716	737	577
Surry	877	579	706	362
Union	835	273	655	236
Wilkes	609	1264	384	692
Gates	459	392	388	305
Alexander	466	411	314	322
Burke	523	459	378	311
Bertie	470	545	453	511
Beaufort	539	833	526	796
Craven	784	535	595	475
Chowan	294	230	255	212
Carteret	493	502	463	389
Gaston	759	133	597	53
Hertford	335	393	301	375
Iredell	351	1349	302	1241
Martin	706	340	725	311
Northampton	695	428	621	466
Pasquotank	330	502	299	532
Person	678	384	543	279
Stokes	769	498	658	331
Yancey	810	320	616	208
Camden	107	474	89	474
Randolph	561	1281	337	1085
Bladen	608	481	maj. 90	
Cherokee	622	574	443	522
Henderson	665	647	434	404
Macon	267	338	367	396
Total	51962	39513	43879	31739
	39513		31739	
Majorities	12449		12140	

Superior Court.—The Term closed on Saturday. The three prisoners from Bladen were refused bail, and were remanded to prison.

Andrew Jackson Evans was tried for the murder of Joseph Williams, (both free colored,) in this town on the 30th ult. The jury rendered a verdict of manslaughter, and the Court sentenced the prisoner to receive 39 lashes and pay a fine of $100. For the State, B. R. Huske, Esq. (the Solicitor being indisposed.) For the prisoner, Gen. John Winslow and Messrs. C. G. Wright and Neill McKay.

A Special Term was ordered, for the trial of Civil Causes, (which were necessarily almost entirely neglected at this Term,) to be held on the 2d Monday in February.—*Fay. Observer 17th inst.*

Loss of the French Steamer Lyonnaise.

New York, Nov. 14.—The barque Elise, Captain Neilson, of and from Hamburg, arrived here this evening, and reports speaking on the 10th a Bremen barque having on board sixteen passengers and the crew of the steamer Lyonnaise, hence for Havre on the 1st instant, which was run into by a large ship on the 2d and abandoned next day. These sixteen persons were picked up in a boat on the 9th, with two others who had died. Fourteen of the rescued were taken on board the Elise, but Mr. Schaler and his wife remained on board the Bremen vessel.

Among the saved is the second mate of the Lyonnaise, who furnishes the above. The second mate, and those with him, left the steamer on the afternoon of the 3d, consequently they were six days in the boat. The mate says to his knowledge the captain and all others on board left the next morning. There were forty passengers on board the Lyonnaise, The fate of the rest is uncertain.

[SECOND DESPATCH.]

New York, Nov. 15.—The Lyonnaise had a small freight, valued only at $50 000, which was partially insured here. The ship cost on the Clyde about £100 000. She was insured in Europe. The captain of the Vigo (her consort) says the Lyonnaise was built in seven water-tight compartments, and if only two bulkheads remained she would still float. She had on board 39 passengers in the cabin, making, with the crew, officers, and steerage passengers, about, 150. She had also on freight $45 000 in specie.

The collision occurred in a dense fog. The stern of the ship was cut clean off, and she is supposed to have sunk immediately, as she was not seen afterwards.

The steamer was abandoned the next day—crew and passengers taking to her six boats and a raft. The latter had forty on board; but it is not supposed it could have lived through the rough weather that followed. The boat picked up was the only life-boat on board.

Nothing is known of the raft and the five other boats, and it is feared that they and those on board —about 130—have perished.

The Lyonnaise was built at Southampton, and temporarily placed on the New York and Havre line. She was still afloat when abandoned. The passengers saved suffered terribly from cold—some having their limbs frozen.

The Loss of the Lyonnaise.

New York, Nov. 17.—The vessel that came in contact with the Lyonnaise and caused the disaster to that steamer was the bark Adriatic, from Belfast, Maine, for Savannah, which arrived at Gloucester yesterday for repairs. She sustained but slight damage, and the Captain reports that he did not suppose the steamer was seriously damaged. He says, that the steamer's lights were seen about twenty minutes before the collision. He was on deck at the time, and supposed that the steamer stood on her course, not being aware that any serious injury was done by her.

SECOND DISPATCH.

Boston, Nov. 17.—The bark Adriatic arrived at Gloucester on the 4th of November, and the captain went immediately to Belfast, where he reported to the Belfast Journal, that he had been run into by an unknown steamer, which passed on without stopping to render any assistance.

The collision happened on the night of the 2d inst., off South Shoal, and there is no doubt, but that it was the Lyonnaise. The captain hailed her and requested her to lay by, but her lights disappeared in twenty minutes.

The California Mails—News from the Isthmus.

New York, Nov. 15.—The U. S. M. Steam ship Texas, has arrived from San Juan Del Nord, bringing through the San Francisco Mails of the 20th Oct. and accounts from Granada to the 1st instant.

Gen. Walker's army mustered 2,000, and all were in fine health and spirits, expecting reinforcements. It was supposed that he would attack the hostile allies about the 10th Nov.

Among the passengers by the Texas, are Fermin Ferrer, newly accredited Minister to the U. S. from Nicaragua, and Hon. John H. Wheeler, of N. C., U. S. Minister to Nicaragua, who comes home on a short visit of relaxation.

Funeral of John M. Clayton.

Philadelphia, Thursday, Nov. 13, 1856.

Messrs. James Buchanan and Lewis Cass passed through this city this morning for Delaware, to attend Senator John M. Clayton's funeral this afternoon.

From Kansas.

St Louis, Nov. 17—Advices from Lawrence to the 10th inst. have been received. On Saturday last 20 prisoners were taken to Hickory; point and found guilty of manslaughter and sentenced to five years' imprisonment at hard labor.

For the Journal.

Duplin Agricultural Fair.

Messrs. Editors:—According to notice, (as mentioned in your paper,) our Agricultural Fair came off on Thursday and Friday the 6th and 7th, and I am at some loss how to present the thing in proper form for publication. It is my business however to perform this duty; and I remark that on account of the great drought experienced in this county last summer, we feared a *poor* showing in the line of cropping, and many of our people were deterred from making any exhibits; and though the presentations were few, you will see they were at least passable. Some of the Stock was *good*, and when we passed around and reached the ladies department, we were more than satisfied of the position we had formerly assumed, that though woman was made *from* man, she was his superior. You (*especially, your Bachelor*) should have been with us.

On Thursday, though there was a good beginning, some of the friends thought on the morrow public expectation would be disappointed; but not so, the Hall and yard was literally covered with *something*; (the Hall reminded me of a fancy Store,) and every thing went off pleasantly till 2 o'clock, when the reports of the various committees were read out, and immediately thereafter a company of young men in fancy masquerade were permitted to enter the grounds, and gave much *good* laughing to the *whole*; (Frank Johnson and Band giving *good* music on all proper occasions.)

The Agricultural Fair broke up about 4 o'clock on Friday evening, though they might have very profitably and pleasantly continued another day, to accommodate the ladies, who had appointed a Fair for benevolent purposes (in the village) to come off that evening. And there was a further proof of the position I had assumed in behalf of the ladies. It was indeed, and in truth, a *mass-meeting*. Upon the whole we had a good time, and next time we are sure of a better, and in advance, notice our friends. After the reports of the committees were announced, the members assembled for the election of their officers for the ensuing year, when Jere. Pearsall, Esq., was unanimously re elected President. Messrs. O. R. Kenan, and Jas. Dickson, Vice Presidents. Messrs. I. B. Kelly, and S. M. Grady, Corresponding and Recording Secretaries; and Dr. N. W. Herring, Treasurer. I repeat that in consequence of the continued drought last summer, our showing in the cropping was diminutive, yet my duty compels me to give you the list of awards, and though I could wish more of our people had interested themselves in the matter, I can only give you information from the reports of the different committees, and it is as follows:

For the best crop of corn upon one acre upland, awarded to Jere. Pearsall, 52½ bushels,	premium
Next best do., Isaac B Kelly,	do
Best crop of Wheat, Geo. S. Best, 34 bushels,	do
Next do do do Jere Pearsall,	do
Best crop of Sweet Potatoes, Benj Oliver, 242½ bus.	do
Best do Cotton, (not all gathered,) W. A. Faison, of Sampson, 1,877 lbs.,	do
Best Bacon Hams, Jere Pearsall	do
Next do do do Edw Pearsall,	do
Best and largest Hog, Wm B Middleton,	do
Next do do do Jno W Gillespie,	diploma
Best Sow and Pigs, Wm B Middleton,	premium
Do pair of Pigs, Thos H Kinnear	do
Next do do do Braddock Williams,	diploma
do do do do Stephen Herring,	do
Best lot of Suffolk Hogs, Jno W Gillespie,	premium
Best Hog over one year old, Stephen Herring,	do
Next do do do do do Stephen Herring,	do
Best Boar, Stephen Herring,	do
Next do do I B Kelly,	do
do do do Benj F Cooper,	diploma
do do do Master Thos Graham,	do
Best lot of big Hogs, Stephen Herring,	premium
Next do do do John W Gillespie,	diploma
Best lot of fat Shoats, Wm J Houston,	premium
Best Bull, improved stock, Wm A Faison,	do
do do do do Mrs Jas Williams,	diploma
do do Milch Cow, R J Pearsall,	premium
do do do do Ransom Middleton,	diploma
2 do do do A D McGowan,	do
do Bull Yearling, F I Faison,	premium
do do do F I Faison,	diploma
do Hiefer do Mrs Jas Williams,	premium
do do do A D McGowen,	diploma
do Yoke Oxen, A D McGowen,	premium
do do do Stephen Herring	diploma
do Single Ox Henry J Johnson,	premium
do do do James Kimmy,	diploma
do Stallion, O R Kenan,	premium
do do Stephen Herring,	diploma
do Brood Mare, G S Best,	premium
do do do Wm A Faison,	diploma
Best Saddle Horse, Harper Williams,	diploma
Next do do do Wm B Middleton,	do
do do do Thos Kinnear and Jno Barden,	do
Best Colt under two years old, A D McGowen,	premium
Next do do do do do C B McGowen,	diploma
Best Jack, Jos R Hatch,	premium
do pair Mules, Halsted Bowden,	do
do do do do do do	do
do improved Chickens, Mrs A Oliver,	do
do do do H J Johnson,	do
do do do Master Thos Graham,	diploma
do Game do J R Hatch,	do
do Native do Mrs H J Johnson, and Mrs B Williams,	premium
do do do do Isaac Brown, of Jones,	diploma
do Turkeys, do do	premium
do do I B Kelly,	diploma
do Pair Ducks, J J Whitehead,	premium
do Poland Geese, W A Faison,	do
do China do do do	diploma
do Woolen Counterpane, Mrs D Kornegay,	premium
do do do do Mrs Geo S Best,	do
do do do Mrs H J Johnson,	do
do Cotton do Miss Boon,	do
do do do do Mrs. Geo. S. Best,	do
do do do do Miss Kate Herring,	do
do Embroidery, Mrs David Jones,	do
do do Mrs P Albertson,	do
do Needle Work, Miss Rachel Middleton,	do
do do do do Mrs David Jones,	do
do Domestic Hearth Rug, Miss B Mallard,	do
do Horse hair Net Cap, a very handsome article by Mrs Neil McMillan	do
do Woolen Shawl, spun, knit and dyed by Mrs. Neil McMillan,	do
do Reticule made of Tamarind seed by Mrs David Jones,	do
do Home-made Plough, Hillery Pitman.	premium
do do do do G S Best,	do
do Buggy Jonathan Chesnut,	do
do specimen of Pears, Mrs J D Carroll,	do
do do do Apples, Mrs H Bowden,	diploma
do Corn Bread, Mrs I B Kelly,	premium
do Pound Cake, Mrs I B Kelly,	do
do Citron Preserves, Mrs Wm E Hill,	do
do Peach do Mrs A Oliver,	do
do Butter, Mrs Wm E Hill,	do
do Lard, Mrs D A Moore,	do
do Candles, Mrs D A Moore,	do
do Soap, Mrs I B Kelly,	do
do Vest Pattern, domestic, Mrs D A Moore,	do
do Homespun, for ladies' dress, Mrs D A Moore,	do
do Home-made Pants, Mrs G S Best,	do
do Domestic Carpet, Mrs Danl Kornegay,	do
do Bed Quilt, Miss Kate Oliver,	do
do do do do Mrs J E Hall,	do
do do do do Mrs Calvin Jernigan,	do
do do do Miss Hester Kornegay,	do
do do do do Mrs D J Middleton,	diploma
do do do do G A McClamy,	do
Best trotting in single harness, distance 1500 yards, time 3 minutes, Jere Hall.	
do dodo double do distance 1500 yards, time 3 minutes 45 seconds, Dr E W Ward, of Onslow county.	
do Racking, same distance, 2 minutes 47 seconds, Jere Hall.	
Best sample Seed Wheat, Wm A Faison,	diploma
do do do Corn, Isaac B Kelly,	do
do do do Rye, Edw Pearsall,	do
do do do Rice, Edw Pearsall,	do
do do Field Peas, J H Carr & H J Johnson	do
do do Black do N W Herring,	do
do do Potatoes, Jere Pearsall,	do
do do Duplin Flour, Jere Pearsall,	do
do do Potatoes and Peas, S Herring,	do
do do Squashes, H J Johnson,	do
do do Turnips, J B Carr,	do
do do Beets, Dr J H Faison,	do
do do Pea Nuts, very fine, G A McClammy,	do
do do Watermelons, Robt Pridgen,	do
do do Pumpkins, J M Kimmy,	do
do do Leather, H J Johnson,	do
do do Beeswax, Edw Pearsall,	do
do Sawed Pine Lumber, Carroll, Dickson & Co,	do
do do Oak do do do do	do
do Chair made with a pocket-knife, Master C Boney.	do

It is more than probable there are errors in the above list, if so, when the books come to be straightened up they will be corrected:

We had quite a respectable delegation from Sampson, Wayne, Lenoir, Jones, and Onslow Counties, and but very few from old Hanover, what's the matter, are your folks afraid to compete with us, or are they ashamed of their failure to establish a society. You are a mighty good hand to stir up other interests; do try your hand on agriculture a while, now that the elections are over. Nothing is of so much importance to the country, especially to that part which we inhabit.

Yours, very respectfully,
ISAAC B. KELLY.
Secretary Duplin Agricultural Society.

Pennsylvania—Official Vote.

Philadelphia, Nov. 14—We now have the official vote of Pennsylvania complete. Buchanan receives 230,500. Fremont 147,447. Fillmore 55,891. Straight Fillmore ticket 26,338. Straight Fremont 101. Gerrit Smith 18. Buchanan's majority over fusion 27,162—over all 705.

Later from Europe.

Philadelphia, Nov. 17, 12 P. M.—The steamer City of Washington, from Liverpool, with date to the 5th, passed Cape Island this evening, but up to this hour we have no news by her.

Proceedings of the Stockholders of the Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co.

Pursuant to the published notices and the previous resolutions, the Stockholders of the Wilmington and Weldon Railroad Company convened at the Court House, in the town of Wilmington, at 11 o'clock, A. M., on Thursday, the 13th day of November, 1856, to hold the regular annual meeting.

The meeting was called to order by the appointment of Col. Owen R. Kenan, of Duplin county, as Chairman, and Messrs. John Wright, of Wayne county, and John C. MacRae, as Secretaries.

The Secretaries, with Mr. Wm. A. Wright, were appointed a Committee to examine proxies, and ascertain the number of shares of the capital stock of the Company represented.

The Committee reported that 8,011 shares, viz: 3,670 shares in person, and 4,341 shares by proxy, were represented, whereupon the meeting was declared to be duly organized.

The President of the Company, W. S. Ashe, Esq., then submitted to the meeting the report of the President and Directors, together with the accompanying reports of the Treasurer and Superintendent.

On motion of Henry Nutt, Esq.,

Resolved, That the report of the President and Directors be received and laid upon the table.

On motion of P. K. Dickinson, Esq.,

Resolved, That the meeting adjourn till half-past two, P. M.

At half-past two o'clock, P. M., the meeting was again called to order.

On motion of John A. Taylor, Esq., the President's report was taken from the table, and the following resolution, offered by Mr. Taylor, was adopted, viz: That so much of the report of the President and Directors, as refers to a branch Road to Fayetteville, be referred to a committee consisting of Messrs. O. G. Parsley, K. H. Lewis and J. L. Hathaway.

On motion of Donald MacRae, Esq.,

Resolved, That in future, the President and Directors affix to their annual reports, a list of the officers and agents of the Company, with their respective salaries.

Dr. F. J. Hill offered the following sesolution, viz: That the meeting, in pursuance of the requirements of the charter, proceed to regulate the salaries of the officers of the Company—which was, after debate, rejected.

The Committee to whom was referred that portion of the President's report relating to a branch Road, submitted the following report, which, upon motion, was adopted:

To the Stockholders of the Wil. & Wel. Rail Road Co.

Gentlemen:—Your Committee to whom was referred that portion of the report of the President relative to the expediency of obtaining a connexion by Rail Road, with Fayetteville, submit, that the advantages to a Rail Road of increasing the amount of freight and number of passengers by any means commensurate with the benefits thus to be obtained, is a truism, and requires no argument.

That a connection with an interior town, possessing the advantageous location for trade and business of Fayetteville, would insure immense benefits, not only to our Road, but also to the town of Wilmington and the people of that portion of our State connected with the former place, is beyond doubt or question.

Your Committee would therefore recommend, that the President and Directors of this Company, be authorized and requested to take such action as may be necessary at the ensuing session of the General Assembly of our State, to enable this Company to accomplish this object, and to cause to be made a preliminary survey of a route and estimate of the cost of building a road from some point of connexion with the present one, and report to the next annual meeting, or to a called meeting if they deem the latter course expedient.

O. G. Parsley,
R. H. Lewis,
J. L. Hathaway. } Com.

On motion of John A. Taylor, Esq., the meeting proceeded to its election of a President and seven Directors for the ensuing year. After counting the ballots in each case, the following gentlemen were declared to be duly elected, viz: W. S. Ashe, Esq., President, and Messrs. Edward P. Hall, Gilbert Potter, Platt K. Dickinson, Armand J. DeRossett, Jr., John D. Bellamy, Wentworth W. Peirce and William C. Bettencourt, Directors on the part of the individual Stockholders. Messrs. L. H. B. Whitaker, William H. Lane and Wm A. Wright were appointed Directors on the part of the State.

On motion of O. G. Parsley, Esq.,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the meeting, great importance attaches to the general efficiency, competency and correctness of those officers having charge of the transportation department, and it is therefore recommended to the President and Directors the payment of such salaries as may secure the services of those fully competent.

On motion of O. G. Parsley, Esq.,

Resolved, That Messrs. Henry Baker and Donald McRae of Wilmington and J. B. Griswould of Wayne county be appointed Auditing Committee for the ensuing year.

On motion of A. J. DeRossett, Jr..

Resolved, That the next Annual meeting of the Stockholders of this company be held in the twon of Wilmington on the second Thursday in November next.

On motion of P. K. Dickinson, Esq.,

Resolved, That the Secretaries with the President and W. A. Wright, Esq., be appointed a committee to supperintend the publication of so much of the proceedings of this meeting as may be necessary.

On motion W. At Wright, Esq., the thanks of the meeting were tendered to the President. There appearing no other business, the meeting was upon motion declared to be adjourned.

O. R. KENNEN, *Pres't*

John Wright,
John C. McRae, } *Sec't.*

The Synod of the Presbyterian Church of N. Carolina adjourned on Saturday evening to meet at Charlotte on Wednesday before the 4th Sunday in October, 1857.

We understand its deliberations were of unusual interest, eliciting talent and argumentative powers of the highest order. The subjects which elicited most discussion were, the Union Theological Seminary, the Report of the Committee on Education, and a resolve asking the body to sustain the Central Presbyterian Newspaper, published in Richmond, Va. The best temper characterized these debates, and a truly christian spirit prevailed.

The presentation of the claims of the Bible Society, by Rev. Jas. McNeill, and the addresses on this subject by Rev. Mr. Schenck of Philadelphia, and Rev. Dr. Hoge of Richmond, Va., were listened to by a crowded house on Saturday evening.

The attendance on Synod was larger, and the number of Communicants greater, than at any former session in the history of the body, no matter where held.

Fay. Observer, 17th inst.

Official Returns from Georgia.

Augusta, Ga, Nov. 14—The Constitutionalist publishes returns from 116 counties in the State, in which the official majority for Mr. Buchanan is 15,051.

The remaining two counties yet to be heard from, will give Fillmore a majority of 200.

The continued illness of John G. Saxe, the poet, is of such a nature that his recovery is looked upon as doubtful by the most sanguine of his friends.

A VOICE FROM VIRGINIA.

Cabin Point, Surry Co., Va.

Dr. Seth S. Hance:—I was in Baltimore in April, 1854, and from a paper I received of yours was induced to buy a box of your Pills, recommended as a sovereign cure for Epileptic Fits. At that time one of my servants had been afflicted with fits about twelve years. When reaching home I commenced with the pills according to directions. I do not think she has had one since. My wife, though, is somewhat induced to believe she may have had one only. Enclosed, you will find five dollars, for which you will please forward me two boxes. I suppose you can forward them by mail.—Your compliance will oblige me. Yours, respectfully,

M. P. Sledge

Dr. Hance's Epileptic Pills are also a sovereign remedy for every modification of nervous diseases. The nervous sufferer, whether tormented by the acute, physical agony of neuralgia, ticdoloreaux, or ordinary headache, afflicted with vague terros, weakened by periodical fits, threatened with paralysis, borne down and dispirited by that terrible lassitude which proceeds from a lack of nervous energy, or experiencing any other pain or disability arising from the unnatural condition of the wonderful machinery which connects every member with the source of sensation, motion and thought—derives immediate benefit from the use of those pills, which at once calms, invigorates, and regulates the shattered nervous organization.

Sent to any part of the country by mail, free of postage. Address Seth S. Hance, 108 Baltimore street, Baltimore, Md. Price, one box $3; two $5; twelve $24.

Nov. 18.—1wd&w.

RUSSIA SALVE.

Is a purely Vegetable Compound of a rare and peculiar combination, and is the best Salve ever made for the cure of BURNS, FLESH-WOUNDS, and SORES of all kinds. Price 25 cents per box. A liberal discount by the dozen or gross For sale in Wilmington, N. C. by

S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct. 6th. 26-6m. Agent for the proprietor.

delightful compound, highly and delicately scented by its own ingredients, to be used in the toilet—imparting beauty, comfort and health to the skin. It will effectually remove tan, sunburn, &c., and it imparts a flexible, soft surface to the skin, preventing its shrinking and becoming spotted.

For cleaning the teeth it has been considered far superior and far more medicinal than any compound yet known. It quickly renders them white as alabaster, prevents their decay and removes the tartar; prevents ulceration and strengthens the gums.

For shaving, this Balm gives a rich, penetrating lather and has no equal in rendering the beard soft, emolient and tender, so that, in removing it, it gives way at the slighest resistance to the razor, without producing the least sensation, leaving a fresh, white and delicate countenance.

This highly perfumed Balm gives life to the hair; an unsurpassed gloss is imparted to it and it becomes beautifully curled and firm. It promotes its increase and nourishes its roots. It ensures with certainty a new growth of beautiful hair to those who, even for years, by sickness or otherwise, may have been deprived of it. It removes dandruff, strengthens the cuticle and cleanses it, rendering the head lively and clean.

Price 50 cents per bottle; a liberal discount by the gross or dozen.

For sale in Wilmington, N. C., by
S. W. WHITAKER,
Oct. 8, 1856.---28-6m---6-6m Agent for the Proprietor.

Mrs. Hannen, No. 600 Fourth Street, says of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge.

New York, May 15, 1852

☞ A child of mine showing symptoms of worms, I gave it a bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away a bunch of worms, numbering, I should judge, about thirty. The child was very sick during the operation, but is now well and hearty.

Mrs. Twist, No. 18 Avenue D, writes under date of August 10, 1852, and says she had been troubled with worms for more than a year, and that she took one bottle of Dr. M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, which brought away from her over three hundred worms, big and little. She now believes herself to be entirely free from disease.

Mrs. Buggins, a German woman, residing at 204 Rivington street, says, that after using one vial of M'Lane's Celebrated Vermifuge, she passed two large tape worms.

The above certificates are all from parties well known in this city. If there are any who doubt, they have the names and addresses, and can satisfy themselves by personal inquiry.

☞ Purchasers will be careful to ask for Dr. McLANE'S **Celebrated Vermifuge, manufactured by Fleming Bros., Pittsboro', Pa.** All other Vermifuges in comparison are worthless. Dr McLane's genuine Vermifuge, also his celebrated Liver Pills, can now be had at all respectable drug stores. Sold in Wilmington, by WM. H. LIPPITT. **None genuine without the signature of** FLEMING BROS.

Nov. 18.---1wd&w

MARRIED.

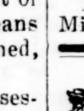
In this county on the 2nd inst., by John T. Moore, Esq., Mr. SIMON LEWIS, to Miss AMANDA C. BRINSON.

DIED,

Near Long Creek Bridge, on the 8th Nov., at the residence of his father, Mr. John G. Mahn, JOSHUA J. MAHN, aged 22 years and 4 months. He was of steady and industrious habits, and his early death is greatly lamented by his parents, brothers, sisters and friends; but we hope that that is their loss, may be his gain. Com.

This morning at the residence of her brother, in this place, Miss SUSAN M. COLE, aged 40 years.

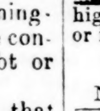
$75 REWARD.



JUMPED OFF THE TRAIN, on the 9th of November, about Burgaw, on the Wilmington & Weldon Railroad, a negro man named TOM, about 22 years old, dark complected, and 6 feet 1 or 2 inches high. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to us or if lodged in any jail in the State so we can get him again.

JOHN C. PETERSON,
JOHN C. FOSTER & CO.
Nov. 21st, 12-1t*

$20 REWARD.



RANAWAY FROM THE SUBSCRIBERS ON the night of the 8th November, a mulatto boy named "HAYWOOD," about sixteen years of age, well grown and stout for that age—will weigh 150 pounds. Has a smile on his countenance when spoken to. The above reward will be paid for his return to either of the Subscribers or his lodgment in any jail so we can get him.

BRYAN BENNETT,
T. J. BENNETT.
Duplin Co., N. C., Nov. 17th, 1856 12-6t

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856.

William Sutton, *vs.* William B. Turner, owner of the Schooner Louisa—Wm. H. Cushman, late master.

ATTACHMENT.

IT IS ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, for all persons claiming the said Schooner Louisa, her tackel, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856.

William K. Covell, *vs.* William B. Turner, owner of the Schooner Louisa—Wm. H. Cushman, late master.

ATTACHMENT.

IT IS ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, for all persons claiming the said Schooner Louisa, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, to appear at the next term of this Court, and show cause, if any they can, why the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856.

Albert Adams, *vs.* William B. Turner, owner of the Schooner Louisa—Wm. H. Cushman, late master.

ATTACHMENT.

IT IS ordered by the Court that publication be made for six weeks in the Wilmington Weekly Journal, for all persons claiming the said Schooner Louisa, her tackle, apparel and furniture, or in any manner interested therein, to appear at the next term of this Court and show cause, if any they can, why the said Schooner, her tackle, apparel and furniture, should not be sold to satisfy plaintiff's debt.

Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

PROSPECTUS
OF THE
North Carolina Journal of Medicine and Surgery.

IN ACCORDANCE with a resolution passed at the last meeting of the North Carolina Medical Society, the Prospectus is now issued to the Medical Profession of the State for the establishment of a Medical Journal. It will be an adjunct of the Society in the advancement of Medical Science and the improvement of the Medical Profession. To this end, it will seek to be a fit medium of expression to the regular Physicians of this and other states, who may have written Medical communications to make, interesting cases in practice to report, facts to state of present value or for future reference.

It will engage in the consideration of subjects of a useful character pertaining to Physiology, Pathology, Therapeutics and Hygiene, and give an exposition of the current questions of the day in Medicine and Surgery. Important Medical movements and events will be chronicled, and due notice taken of Medical Books and Pamphlets, as they may issue from the press.

It will strive to elevate the Medical character of North Carolina, improve her Medical literature and encourage Medical talent and merit. While advocating those high principles which should govern Professional gentlemen, it will aim to unite "the good men and true" of our Profession in the bonds of Professional friendship.

To facilitate the accomplishment of these and similar objects of a well conducted Mecical Journal, and to place it upon a sound and healthy basis, it is essential that the Profession generally of the State should be enlisted in its behalf. To succeed, it must receive a liberal subscription, and our Physicians, should write for it. The State Medical Society were unanimously in favour of the establishment of this Journal, and of the opinion that it would be liberally sustained.

Among the thirty-one States of the Union, North Carolina stands almost alone in having neither a Medical Journal nor Medical College. There are over twelve hundred Practitioners in the State. Every year her Medical Students go abroad for Medical instruction in numbers sufficient to make up a class for a respectable Medical College of her own; her Medical patronage is largely bestowed upon other States, when it might be advantageously expended at home, if we would give proper heed to the invocations of State interest and State pride. This Journal will serve to demonstrate the fact, too reluctantly admitted, that North Carolina has Medical men who are as justly entitled to distinction for skill in practice as for their ability to write. The State Medical Society, therefore, feels that it has a right to appeal to the whole Profession of the State in behalf of this enterprise, and to ask their co-operation in procuring the requisite number of subscribers.

It is time that North Carolina had taken her proper position among her sister States in the great career of Medical Improvement, as she is doing in the cause of Education, commerce, Agriculture and Internal Improvement. Much has been done within a few years to improve her Medical character. The organization of the State Medidal Society marks a new and brighter era in her Medical history; the Society is gradually succeeding and disseminating over the whole State the benign influences of light, knowledge and professional brotherhood. If we can have a good Medical Journal, a valuable auxilliary will be secured in the development of our Medical resources and in the promotion of Medical Science.

THE NORTH CAROLINA JOURNAL OF MEDICINE AND SURGERY will be published every other month: each number will contain one hundred and twenty-eight pages of original and selected matter, printed in appropriate pamphlet form. The subscription price will be three dollars a year, payable on the reception of the first number. Four hundred prompt paying subscribers are requisite to justify the undertaking. Should the number of subscribers justify it the price will be reduced. The Editor and the place of publication, will be selected by the State Medical Society. It is expected that the first number will be issued in May or June next, and regularly thereafter.

The Secretary is authorized to receive subscribers' names. Those who feel friendly to the enterprise, are respectfully requested to use their exertions in obtaining subscribers, and to remit their names, with those of their Post Offices, to the Secretary, as soon as possible. He is required to report to the State Medical Society, at its meeting in April next, the number of subscribers obtained. He will make up his report about the first of March. Therefore, all who intend to subscribe are requested to send in their names before that time.

The address of the Secretary is, Long Creek, New Hanover County, North Carolina.

S. S. SATCHWELL, M. D.
Secretary of the North Carolina Medical Society.
Nov. 1856.

Papers friendly to the above publication are respectfully requested to give this Prospectus an insertion.

corner Walnut & Water Streets, a general assortment of CARRIAGES, of his own manufacture. Which he offers for sale, on the most reasonable terms, among which may be found COACHES, BAROUCHES, ROCKAWAYS, BUGGIES, WAGONS, &c.

Which will be sold low. Purchasers will find it to their advantage to call and examine before buying elsewhere.

Repairing done low, at short notice, and in the neatest manner, for cash only.

Nov. 21—18-tf. ISSAC WELLS.

STATE OF NORTH CAROLINA,
New Hanover County Court, Sept. Term, 1856.

Thomas H. Williams, Adm'r. of Maurice A. Moore, *vs.* the Heirs at Law of Maurice A. Moore.

PETITION TO SELL LAND.

IT APPEARING to the satisfaction of the Court, that Charles P. Moore, one of the defendants in this case, resides beyond the limits of this State, it is therefore ordered by the Court, that publication be made in the Wilmington Journal, for six weeks, notifying said defendant of the filing of this Petition, and that, unless he appear at the next term of this Court and answer the Petition, the same will be taken *pro confesso*, and heard *ex parte* as to him.

Teste, SAMUEL R. BUNTING, Clerk.
Nov. 21.—12-6t.

SALT! SALT!

1000 SACKS LIVERPOOL SALT, now landing—For sale by
Nov. 18. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

REDFIELD'S LATE PUBLICATIONS.—Homeric Ballads, (a new volume of Maginn's Miscellanies, annotated by Dr. Shelton Mackenzie.)

'98 and '48—The Modern Revolutionary History and Literature of Ireland. By John Savage.

Philly and Kit; or Life and Raiment. By Caroline Chesebro.

Introduction to Social Science—a Discourse in three parts. By George H. Calvert, author of "Scenes and Thoughts in Europe," &c.

Calderon—His Life and Genius, with specimens of his Plays. By Richard Chenevix French, B. D., author of "Study of Woods," "Lessons on Proverbs," &c.

Poems; By Richard Chenevix French.

Paul Ferrell, a Tale, by the author of "IX Poems by V" Confesson; or the Blind Hearts, a Domestic Story. By W. Gillmore Simms.

"Sidney Smith's Wit and Wisdom; being selections from his Writings and Passages of his Letters and Table Talk." By E. A. Duyckinck.

For sale at publishers' prices by
Nov. 17. S. W. WHITAKER.

MOLASSES.

100 HHDS. CUBA MOLASSES. For sale by
Nov. 18. J. & J. L. HATHAWAY & CO.

CROWN SKIRTS.

A NEW ARTICLE of Quilted Hoop Skirt; Quilted Cambric Skirts; Skeleton Hoop Skirts, and Flounced Morun Skirts. Just received.

Nov. 12th HEDRICK & RYAN.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, of the late firm of Heyer & Von Glahn, will continue the GROCERY BUSINESS at the old stand on North Water Street, where he will keep a general assortment of goods in the Grocery line, suitable for this market. He respectfully solicits the patronage of his old customers and the public generally.

H. VONGLAHN.
Wilmington, Sept 30, 1856 5—21-tf

$10 REWARD.

RUNAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 29th of September, his little DOG, JACK. He has his ears cut, and carries his tail straight; he is a Bull Ratter; has dew claws; and is of a light brindel color. I will give the above reward for his delivery to the Journal Office, or to the Subscriber, at Peacock's Store, in Columbus County, N. C.

S. B. JENNINGS.
Oct. 28th, 1856 45-2w—9-2w

DISSOLUTION.

THE CO-PARTNERSHIP heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of HEYER & VON-GLAHN, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. The business of the late firm will be settled by either of the parties, and the firm's name will be used in liquidation thereof. All persons indebted to them are requested to make payment immediately; and those having claims against the said firm will present the same for settlement.

C. HEYER,
H. VONGLAHN.
Wilmington, Sept. 30, 1856 5—21-tf

LOOK UP YE DISCONSOLATE.

I HEREBY NOTIFY THE PUBLIC THAT I WILL be in the town of Wilmington, the second Monday in November, and will remain at least one week, and will attend to any person that is afflicted with the fatal malody called, Cancer that may give a call, after which time, I shall make arrangements to spend December and January in the aforesaid place, for the same purpose. For further information apply to Mr. Isaac Northrop.

I may be found at Mrs. C. I. Oates' Boarding House.

J. O. HALE, M. D.
No.v 13, 1856.---27-2mno---6.2mno.

VALUABLE LAND FOR SALE.

THE SUBSCRIBER is disposed to sell, and on reasonable and accommodating terms, his possessions on Motts Creek, eight miles below Town. He would sell the whole, but much prefers disposing of only a half interest. And in offering these very valuable lands to the public, he is actuated solely by the want of disposable means to improve and of the time appropriate to attend to them. They contain between eight and nine hundred acres—about one half black land—marsh and swamp, the former pronounced by the best judges equal to any on the river, and the latter, as exhibited by drainage, is scarcely inferior. They drain four and five feet. And now in reccommending these lands and the place in general, the subscriber is convinced, that he cannot say too much in commendation of them, and that altogether their possession would constitute the finest enterprise any where to be met with. In extent and fertility they are not exceeded by any other single body of land on the river, and in numerous other respects they possess advantages embraced by no other, here or elsewhere. First in their difference of character, as adapted to crops of wet and dry culture—rice or corn &c,—a very rare occurance. Next their proximity to town (only eight miles) and the very great convenience of their being on the same side of the river. And superadded, their remarkableness as a range for all kinds of stock, (scarcely excelled in any part of the country) would render them in the highest degree adaptable to a stock farm, which in many parts of the country, remote from market, is pursued as an exclusive and most profitable business; what then the advantage of such an enterprise in the immediate vicinity of such a market as this, a place generally so barren of all such resources. In conclusion I would say to any one, here or abroad, who liking the delightful union of a residence in town (and one so attractive and flourishing as this,) with the agricultural and stock farm business, the present opportunity affords the greatest combination of advantages any where to be found.

These lands run one entire side (upwards of a mile) upon the river, with two good landings. The creek runs nearly through the middle of the lands, answering as a fine reservoir for the culture of rice, and when at seasons not used for this, applicable for milling, &c., with any quantity of cypress and other timber for sawing. There are nearly a hundred acres of the choice lands cleared and in such progress that with little expense and time, they could be made ready for a crop the ensuing season. There is a small dwelling house and quarters for negroes, &c., and also an orchard of about 4 acres containing a variety of choice trees, beginning to bear. For terms apply to

F. J. CUTLAR,
Wilmington, N. C.
Oct 21st, 1856 40-1m—8-1m

JUST RECEIVED.

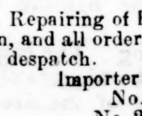
5000 LBS. N. C. BACON, hog round, a handsome article;
6 hhds. Western sides, No. I;
600 large full and new Sacks Salt;
60 bbls. Fayetteville Flour!;
2 " N. C. Lard;
12 " assorted Sugar;
20 " Western Pork;
50 kegs nails;
10 " Powder;
4 " Butter;
100 bags Shot;
30 boxes Soap;

Stop on your way down from the Rail Road, at No. 32 North Water street. McCALEB & BUNTING.

Wilmington, N. C., Oct 7, 1856. 27-tf

Goldsboro' Tribune and N. C. Christian Advocate copy one month.

WILSON'S HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.

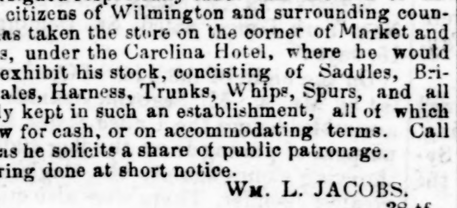


THE SUBSCRIBER respectfully informs the Citizens of Wilmington and its vicinity, tha the has located a branch of his New York house at No. 23, Front street, next to Hart & Polley's, where he will keep every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, WHIPS & TRUNKS. Every variety of Ladies and Gentlemen's riding Saddles, Fine Sole Leather TRUNKS, and every thing in his line. Having extensive facilities, he will keep constantly on hand, the most splendid and extensive assortment of Saddlery goods in the State, all of which will be sold at New York prices.

N. B. Repairing of Harness and Trunks done by the best workmen, and all orders for Harness executed with promptness and despatch.

MATHEW A. WILSON,
Importer and Manufacturer of Harness,
No. 59 Canal street, New York, and
No. 23 Front street, Wilmington, N. C.
Sept. 20th, 1856 13-tf

CAROLINA SADDLE AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT.



Corner Market & Second sts., under the Carolina Hotel.
WILMINGTON, N. C

THE Undersigned respectfully takes this method to inform the citizens of Wilmington and surrounding country, that he has taken the store on the corner of Market and Second streets, under the Carolina Hotel, where he would be pleased to exhibit his stock, concisting of Saddles, Bridels, Martingales, Harness, Trunks, Whips, Spurs, and all articles usually kept in such an establishment, all of which he will sell low for cash, or on accommodating terms. Call and examine as he solicits a share of public patronage.

☞ Repairing done at short notice.

Wm. L. JACOBS.
Oct 20, '56. 38-tf

SUNDRIES.

250 BARRELS PRIME EATING POTATOES;
50 Firkins Butter;
46 Half Barrels Pickled Shad, put up expressly for family use
33,000 Laths;
50 Tons Land Plaster;
93 Bales Southern Hay.

Just received per Brig Triumph, and for sale by
Nov. 8th ADAMS, BRO. & CO.

☞ It should be understood that our quotations generally represent the wholesale prices. In filling small orders, higher rates have to be paid.

Beeswax, ℔ lb.	..23	@ 25
Beef Cattle, ℔ 100 lbs.	..5 00	@ 7 00
Bricks, ℔ M.	6 00	@12 00
Candles, ℔ lb.		
Tallow	16	@ 17
Adamantine	..26	@ 32
Sperm	35	@ 50
Coffee, ℔ lb.		
Java	16	@ 18
Laguyra	13	@ 14
Rio	.........10½	@ 12½
St Domingo	..10½	@ 11½
Cotton, ℔ lb.	...11	@ 11¾
Corn Meal, ℔ bush	 00	@ 80
Domestics,		
Sheeting, ℔yd.	.8	@ 8¼
Yarn, ℔ lb.	 17	@ 17½
Eggs, ℔ doz.	...20	@ 22
Empty Barrels, each, Spts. Turp.	..1 55	@ 2 00
Feathers, ℔ lb.	.40	@ 45
Fish, ℔ bbl,		
Mullets	...5 00	@ 6 50
Mac're., No 1	00	@20 00
do. No. 2	00	@13 00
do. No. 3.	5 50	@ 6 50
do. No. 4	0 00	@ 0 00
Herrings, East	4 00	@ 5 00
Dry Cod, ℔ cwt.	...4 50	@ 5 00
Flour, N. C. brands, ℔ bbl.,		
Family	.....0 00	@ 8 00
Extra	......0 00	@ 7 75
Superfine	....0 00	@ 7 50
Fine	.......7 00	@ 7 25
Grain, ℔ bush.		
Corn	60	@ 62
Oats	00	@ 35
White Beans	0 00	@ 1 50
Pease, Cow	...90	@ 95
Rice, rough	.0 00	@ 0 00
do., clean, ℔ lb.	0	@ 4¼
Hay, ℔ 100 lbs.		
Eastern	85	@ 0 00
N. River	65	@ 67½
N. Carolina	.0 00	@ 0 00
Iron, ℔ lb.		
English, ass'd	..4½	@ 00
American, ref.	.5½	@ 00
do. sheer	...0	@ 00
do. hoop	0	@ 7
Swede	.........5½	@ 00
Lime, ℔ bbl.	...90	@ 95
do. fm store	1 35	@ 0 00
Liquors, ℔ gall. (domestic.)		
Whiskey	42	@ 45
N. E. Rum	...50	@ 55
Gin	50	@ 55
Brandy	50	@ 60
do. Apple	..50	@ 55
do. Peach	..75	@ 85
Lumber, ℔ M., (River.)		
Floor.B'ds	..8 00	@10 00
Wide do.	.6 00	@ 7 00
Scantling	..5 00	@ 6 00
Molasses, per gallon.		
Cuba	45	@ 48
Nails, ℔ lb.		
Cut	.........4½	@ 4¾
Wrought	10	@ 12½

Naval Stores,		
Turpentine, ℔ 280 lbs.		
Virgin	......0 00	@ 2 45
Yellow dip	..0 00	@ 2 45
Hard	......0 00	@ 1 45
Tar, ℔bbl.	.0 00	@ 1 50
do., in order	0 00	@ 1 62½
Pitch..do.	..0 00	@ 1 50
Rosin, No.1,	3 00	@ 4 50
do. No.2.	1 25	@ 1 50
do. No.3.	1 00	@ 1 05
Sp'ts Turp., ℔gallon	...40	@ 41
Varnish, ℔gal,	26	@ 30
Oils, ℔ gallon.		
Sperm	.......2 00	@ 2 25
Linseed, raw	1 15	@ 1 20
do. boiled	1 15	@ 1 25
Pea Nuts, bush.	1 10	@ 1 15
Potatoes,		
Sweet, ℔bush	60	@ 70
Irish, do.	.0 00	@ 0 00
do. ℔ bbl.	.2 50	@ 0 00
Provisions, ℔ lb.		
N. C. Bacon,		
Hams	15	@ 00
Middlings	..12½	@ 13
Shoulders	..11½	@ 12
Hog round.	13	@ 14
Western Bacon,		
Middlings	.. 9¾	@ 10½
Shoulders	.. 8	@ 9½
N. C. Lard	...15½	@ 16
West'n do.	...15	@ 15½
Butter	24	@ 25
Cheese	.......11½	@ 12½
Pork, Mess, ℔ bbl.	...21 00	@22 50
do. Prime.	00 00	@00 00
Beef, Mess	.14 00	@16 00
do. Fulton Market.	00 00	@00 00
Poultry		
Chickens, live,	15	@ 25
do. dead,	00	@ 00
Turkeys, live,	75	@ 1 00
do. dead, ℔	00	@ 00
Salt,		
Alum, ℔bush.	.35	@ 50
Liverpool ℔sack, ground.	0 95	@ 1 10
do. fine.	. 0 00	@ 2 00
Sugars, ℔ lb		
Porto Rico	.. 9¾	@ 11½
New Orleans,	0	@ 00
Muscovado	 8	@ 9½
Loaf & crush.	13½	@ 14½
Clarified and Granulated.	11	@ 13
Soap, ℔ lb.	 5	@ 7½
Shingles, ℔ M.		
Contract	...4 50	@ 5 50
Common	...2 00	@ 2 25
Staves, ℔ M.		
W.O Bbbl.	12 00	@16 00
R.O.Hhd.	.00 00	@00 00
Ash Head'g	0 00	@12 00
Timber, ℔ M.		
Shipping	...0 00	@00 00
Mill, prime.	7 00	@ 9 00
do. inferior to ordinary.	.4 00	@ 6 50
Tallow, ℔ lb.	.10	@ 11

Note. River Lumber, Tar, and Turpentine, sold in the water are subject to the expense of landing, inspection, cooperage, &c; say on lumber 80 cents to $1 per M.; Tar and Turpentine about 10@14 cents per bbl.—and on naval stores, when brought per railroad, about the same expenses are incurred——*For Virgin or mixed Turpentine a deduction of one-fifth or more is made on the price of yellow dip, according to quality.

Wilmington Bank Rates of Exchange.

Baltimore...1	pr ct. prem.	Philadelphia 1	pr ct. prem
New York,..1	" "	Virginia... ½	" "
Boston......1	" "	Charleston,..½	" "

FREIGHTS:

TO NEW YORK.			
Turpentine, per barrel,	$ 00	a	$ 45
Rosin and Tar, do.	35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	.00	a	60
Flour, do.	.00	a	25
Rice, per 100 pounds, gross	.00	a	15
Cotton, per bale,	.0 00	a	1 50
Cotton goods and yarns, per foot,	8	a	8
Flaxseed, per bushel,	.00	a	8
Ground Peas, per bushel,	.6	a	0
Wheat, per bush.	0	a	8
Lumber, per M	.6 00	a	8 00
TO PHILADELPHIA.			
Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.35	a	40
Spirits Turpentine, do.	00	a	60
Ground Peas, per bushel,	0	a	8
Lumber, per M., as to size	.5 00	a	7 00
Cotton goods and yarns, per cubic foot,	.0	a	6
Rice per 100 lbs			10
TO BOSTON.			
Turpentine, Rosin, and Tar, per barrel,	.40	a	45
Spirits Turpentine, do.	0 00	a	85
Lumber, perM.	8 00	a	8 50
Peanuts, ℔ bushel,	.00		8
Rough Rice, ℔ bushel,	.00		9
Cotton, ℔ bale	0 00	@	2 00

REVIEW OF THE WILMINGTON MARKET,

FOR THE WEEK ENDING NOVEMBER 19TH, 1856.

Turpentine—The market ruled quiet at last week's figures up to Tuesday morning, when, with a better demand from distillers, it advanced 5 cents on all qualities, and is now firm at $2 45 for virgin and yellow dip, and $1 45 for hard, per 280 lbs.—dry or mixed virgin being subject to a deduction of one-fifth or more (according to quality) on the price obtained for yellow dip. The receipts and sales for the week ended this morning reach only 2,447 bbls., as follows:

	Bbls.	Virgin.	Yel. Dip.	Hard.
Thursday	163	$2 40	$2 40	$1 40
Friday	400	2 40	2 40	1 40
Saturday	325	2 40	2 40	1 40
Monday	452	2 40	2 40	1 40
Tuesday	832	2 45	2 45	1 45
Wednesday	375	2 45		1 45

Spirits Turpentine—The market for this article advanced ½ cent on Friday, with sales at 39 cents, at which it ruled quiet up to Monday, when, with favorable advices received on that day, there was considerable activity manifested at a further advance of 1 cent. There is now an active demand, and 40 cents is freely offered on the part of buyers; sellers, however, do not seem disposed to accept this figure, and are firm in holding for higher rates. The receipts have been small during the week, and the stock in first hands has become considerably reduced. Sales as follows:

Thursday	150 bbls.	at 38½ cents per gallon.
Friday	200 "	39 " " "
Saturday	429 "	39 " " "
Monday	2,313 "	40 " " "
Tuesday	550 "	40 " " "
Wednesday	100 "	40 " " "
Do	200 "	41 " " "

The price has further advanced this morning, with sales as above.

Rosin—Since our last review there has been nothing done in the Common article that we can hear of, prices at which it is held being above the views of buyers. In the absence of sales quotations in table are merely nominal;—fair stock in first hands. In No. 1 very little has been done, owing to the light receipts and small quantity offering on market.—We quote small transactions at $3 to $4 per bbl., according to quality.

Tar—Has been in moderate demand during the past week, and we have no change to make in price. Receipts confined to small parcels, and the sales foot up only 641 bbls. at $1 50 per bbl.

Beef Cattle—We have no change to make in the market for beeves. There is a moderate demand from butchers, and the supply quite small. We quote grass fatted at 5½ to 6½ cents per lb., as in quality.

Coffee—Remains as last reported. Stock of all descriptions fully fair, and market dull. Small sales from store at prices ranging within quoted rates. See table.

Cotton—The market during the past week has ruled very quiet, and quotations show a decline of ¼ a ⅜ cent. The sales for the week have been limited, at prices ranging from 11¼ to 11½ cents per lb. for low middling to middling fair. Some parcels are now on market held at 11¼ a 11½ cents for strict middling, but buyers refuse to give these figures, and are offering 11 cents. We quote ordinary to good middling 10½ a 11¼ cents.

Corn Meal—Is in fair stock, with a moderate demand; no receipts from the country. Sales from the granaries at 80 cents per bushel, in quantities to suit.

Empty Barrels.—For Spirits Turpentine barrels there is only a limited enquiry, and the market rules quiet;—fair stock in first hands. Sale on Friday last of 600 second hand ones at $1 55 each, cash. Small sales of other parcels during the week at $1 60 a $1 70, as in quality and quantity—cash and 90 days.

Fish—There is a fair stock of Mullets in store, and the market has ruled decidedly dull. A lot of 160 bbls. (small) received and sold on Monday at $4 for pine bbls. One or two small lots of better quality also received, and sold at $5. See table for rates from wharf and store.

Flour—There has been no alteration worthy of note in this article since our last review. The receipts have been confined to small parcels, and we note a very light stock on market. There is a fair demand from buyers, and our quotations are easily obtained. We quote small sales of State brands at $7 50 for Superfine, and $8 per bbl. for Family.—See table for quotations of other grades.

Grain—In Corn we have nothing new to note. Dealers have a fair stock on hand, and are not disposed to operate unless at a decline, which holders are unwilling to accede to. No receipts since last review. Of the cargoes reported in our last as on market (3,332 bushels) 1,600 bushels changed hands on private terms, and the balance has gone into store; held at 62½ cents. We quote at 60 a 62 cents per bushel, as in quality.——Oats—One cargo of 1,000 bushels received to order and been stored, which has somewhat replenished the stock in dealers hands. In the absence of sales we are unable to give a fair criterion of the market, and therefore omit quotations.——Peas—Cow are in active demand; only a few small parcels arriving, and very few in dealers hands. We quote at 90 a 95 cents per bushel, as in quantity and quality.——Rice—*Clean* is in moderate demand from the trade, and sells at 4¼ cents per lb., in quantities to suit. A lot of — casks *new crop* received, and gone into store.——Wheat—Nothing done, and we can learn of no demand.

Hay—Continues to rule exceedingly dull and market fully stocked. No receipts of Eastern; last sale was at 85 cents. About 242 bales Northern make received a few days since and sold at 67½ cents per 100 lbs., 90 days.

Lime—Little or no demand existing, and full stock on market. See table for quotations.

Molasses—For Cuba there is a moderate demand, and stock on market quite small. A cargo of 100 hhds. received from Havana on Tuesday, which is selling from wharf at 45 cents per gallon.

freely during the past week, but prices ... change, and we quote from boats and carts at 60 a 75 cents per bushel, as in quantity and quality. *Irish* are in rather better supply, and demand limited. We quote at $2 25 a $2 50 per bbl.

Provisions—For N. C. cured Bacon the market continues to rule exceedingly dull. There is a moderate stock in store, and in the absence of the usual demand from grocers, no transactions of consequence have taken place. We refer to our table for rates, at which a few small lots have changed hands. In Western cured we have no change to make. There is a full stock in store, and merely a retail demand existing. We quote shoulders at 8½ a 9½ cents, and sides at 10 a 10½ cents per lb., as in quantity and quality.——Lard—Very little if any North Carolina or Western make received since our last, and the market is almost if not entirely bare. Parcels would command ready sale at a high figure—say 15½ a 16 cents per lb.——Pork—For Northern Mess there has been very little demand throughout the week, and prices remain without change;—stock in store fully sufficient for present purposes. See table. *Fresh* is in demand, and sells from carts at 10 a 10½ cents per lb., as in quality.

Pea Nuts—Have been brought to market rather more freely during the past week, and have met with ready sale. We quote from carts at $1 10 a $1 15 per bushel, as in quality.

Salt—There is a good supply of Liverpool sack now in store, and the market has ruled dull during the past week at a decline. We note about 2,650 sacks received coastwise since our last, and sales as follows: 650 sacks at 95 a 97 cents per sack, 90 days; 1,000 do. on private terms;—the balance has been stored. *Alum* is in fair stock and dull. The cargo noted in our last as on market, has nearly all closed off at 35 cents per bushel, in quantities to suit.

Shingles and Staves—Nothing of consequence done in either article, and the market for the former rules decidedly dull. See table for last sales.

Timber—Has arrived very sparingly for a week or two past, and is in moderate demand from millers. Only a few rafts have changed hands during the week at prices ranging within classified rates. See table.

Freights—Rates coastwise are the same as quoted last week. The market is firm, with a fair quantity of produce offering shipment, and we refer to our table for last rates paid.

NEWBERN, N. C., Nov. 17—Bacon, per lb. 14 to 15 cts. Corn, per bbl. 2 50. Cotton, per lb. 11½ to 12c. Lard, per lb. 13 to 15c. Tar, per bbl 1 25, to 1 35 for 32 gallons. Turpentine per bbl. 2 70 dip. Scrape 1 60. Spts. Turpentine; 36 to 37c.

CHARLESTON, Nov. 17.—Cotton.—There was a very active demand for this article to-day, which was freely met by holders, and upwards of 3600 bales changed hands at extremes ranging from 10¾ to 11¾ cents.

BALTIMORE, Nov. 17.—Wheat, sales of fair to good white at 1 56a$1 58, good to prime do. 1 59a$1 63 and choice $1 64. Red at 1 48a$1 51, choice at $1 60 per bush. Corn—white at 60a63 cents, yellow 61a63 cents per bushel.—Oats—sales of good to prime at 36a42 cents. Pork—We quote Mess at $18 50, Prime at $17 50, Rump at $16 per lb. Bacon—sales of shoulders at 7¼a7¾ cents, sides at 9a9¾ cents, and hams at 10½a12½ cents. Bulk Meats—sales of shoulders at 6¾ cents, sides at 8 cents. Lard—sales in bbls. at at 13a13½ cens, and in kegs 13¾a14 cents per lb. Rice sales of good to prime at 4¼a4¾ cents per lb. Sugar—sales of Porto Rico at 10½ cents, New Orleans at 8¼a10 cents, Cuba at 8¾a9¼ cents. Whiskey—We quote City distilled at 32 cents, Ohio 32 cents per gallon. Coffee—sales of Rio at 9¾a11½ cents, Laguyra 11¾ a 12¼, and Java 14½ a 15 cents per lb.

NEW YORK, Nov. 17—Cotton is steady, Flour is steady, sales of 10,000 bbls. straight State at 6 35 a $6 50, and Southern at 7 10 a $7 45. Wheat has a declining tendency, sales of 131,000 bushels, white at $1 66, red at $1 55. Corn is firm, sales or 28,000 bushels at 70 cents for mixed Southern and 71 cents for yellow. Pork is dull and prices easier, sales of Mess at $18 50, Beef is firm at 9 a $11 for re-packed Chicago. Lard is steady at 12¾ cents. Whiskey at 31 cents for Ohio. Coffee is steady at 10½ a 11 cents for Rio. Sugars is dull. Molasses is buoyant. Spirits Turpentine closed firm at 45 cents. Rosin is dull, common $1 62½. Tobacco closed firm. Rice is steady sales of 360 trcs at 4¾ cents. Freights are easier.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—The Broker's Circular reports an average business in cotton, without quotable change. The market closed firm, except a partial decline of ⅛ on lower qualities. Sales of the week 53,000 bales, of which speculators took 9,000 bales and exporters 8,000 bales. The estimated sales on Friday amounted to 8,000 bales, including 2,000 on speculation and for export. The market closed steady. Quotations—Orleans fair 7½d., middling 6¾d.; Mobile fair 7¼, middling 6¾d.; Upland fair 7⅛d., middling 6 13-16d.

Breadstuffs.—Richardson, Spence, & Co report breadstuffs steady, with a decline of 6d. in corn. Flour steady and generally unchanged; western canal, 30 a 33s.; Baltimore and Philadelphia, 32½ a 33s.; Ohio, 35 a 37s. Wheat is quiet and unchanged; white wheat, 9¾ a 10½ red, 8¾ a 9s. 2d.—Yellow and mixed corn, 33 a 33½; white, 34 a 34½. Povisions are generally unchanged.

The money market is unchanged, but active. Consols for money, 92½ a 92¾.

NEW ORLEANS, Nov. 15.—The day's transactions in Cotton embrace 11,000 bales without change in rates. Flour, $7. Corn has declined. Freights somewhat easier.

FAYETTEVILLE, Nov. 17.—Bacon 12½@13 cts. Beeswax 24@00. Coffee—Rio, 12½@13½; Laguira, 14@15; St. Domingo, 00@00. Cotton—Fair to good, 11¾@00; ord. to mid., 11@00. Feathers, 35@40. Flour—Family, $7 50@7 75; Superfine, $7 00@$7 25; Fine, $6 50@0 00; Scratched, $6 00. Grain—Corn, 85@00; Wheat, $1 10@1 20; Oats, 45@00; Peas, 65a70; Rye, 90@1 00. Hides—Dry, 11@12; Green, 5@0. Lard, 14@15. Salt—Liverpool, (Sack) $1 50@$1 60.

Bacon dull. Cotton—We continue former quotation from the fact that there is no sale this morning at the time of going to Press, to show what effect the late news will have on our market. Sales of good Fayetteville Cotton have been made in N. Y. at 12 cents, which is only equal to 10¾ here. Flour—Very little change here. Corn wanted. Rye in demand. Yellow Dip Turpentine $1 90, Hard $1; Spirits 34 to 35 cents per gallon.

Marine Intelligence.

PORT OF WILMINGTON, NORTH CAROLINA.

ARRIVED.

Nov. 13—Schr. Margaret Y. Davis, Robinson, 4 days from Boston, to G. W. Davis; with mdze.

Schr. Home, Willis, from Beaufort, N. C., to master; with fish.

Brig Howard, Race, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Schr. David Faust, Moslander, from Philadelphia, to T. C. Worth; with mdze.

Schr Ellen Randall, Justice, from Little River, to Lamont & Monk; with naval stores.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

14.—U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Schr. Thomas Denison, Story, from New London, Ct., to J. & D. McRae & Co.; with stone.

Nov. 14—Brig Trindelen, Havener, from Boston, to O. G. Parsley & Co.; with mdze.

Brig Wm H Spear, Mason, from Boston, to Rankin & Martin.

Schr. Kate, Way, from Tar Landing, to Rankin & Martin; with naval stores.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

15—Schr. Humming Bird, Morris, from New York, to J. R. Blossom; with mdze.

Steamer Flora McDonald, Hurt, from Fayetteville, to T. C. & B. G. Worth.

Nov. 15—Brig Matanzas, McLeod, 4 days from Boston, to Adams, Bro. & Co.

Schr. Agnes H. Ward, Easters, from Shallotte, to D. Pigott; with naval stores.

16—Brig Sarah, Lancaster, from Madeira, to Wm M. Harriss.

17—Schr. Odd Fellow, McKethan, from Lockwood's Folly, to Willard & Curtis; wilh shingles.

Schr. Wm. H. Howard, Brown, from Charleston, to Rankin & Martin; with mdze.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

Nov. 17—Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, from Fayetteville, to E J Lutterloh.

Nov. 18—Schr. George Darby, Mulliner, from Charleston, to T. C. Worth.

Schr. W. B. Scranton, Cathcart, from Charleston, to Geo. Harriss; with 500 sacks salt.

Bargue Saranac, Bigley, from Havana, to J. & J. L. Hathaway & Co.; with molasses and fruit.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, from Fayetteville, to E. J. Lutterloh.

U. S. Mail Steamer Spray, Price, from Smithville, to A. H. VanBokkelen.

CLEARED.

Nov. 13—Schr. R. W. Brown, Derrickson, for New York, by A. D. Cazaux; with naval stores, &c.

14—Schr. Wm L. Springs, Marshman, for Philadelphia, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E J Lutterloh.

Nov. 14—Schr. Sam. Bolton, Allen, for Boston, by T. C. Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr. Araminta, Marshall, for Baltimore, by Russell & Bro.; with naval stores, &c.

15—Schr. A. Cordery, Babcock, for Baltimore, by T. C. Worth; with lumber, cotton, &c.

Schr. Kate, Way, for Tar Landing, by Rankin & Martin.

U. S. M. Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A. H. VanBokkelen.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

Nov. 15—Schr. Ned, Zoll, for New York, by George Harriss; with naval stores, cotton, &c.

Brig Almir, Carlton, for Laguayra, by Kidder & Martin; with lumber and naval stores.

17—Brig Mecosta, Haynes, for St. John's, N. B., by Kidder & Martin; with lumber and naval stores.

Nov 17—Schr Agnes H Ward, Easters, for Shallotte, by D Pigott.

18—U S M Steamer Spray, Price, for Smithville, by A H VanBokkelen.

Steamer Magnolia, Stedman, for Fayetteville, by E J Lutterloh.

Schr Helene, Stutes, for New York, by T C Worth; with naval stores, &c.

Schr Woodbine, Allen, for New York, by T C Worth; with naval stores.

Schr Ambassador, Wells, for Portsmouth, N. H., by J H Chadbourn & Co.; with lumber.

Nov. 19—Schr. W. H. Howard, Brown, for Sloop Point, by Rankin & Martin.

Steamer Fanny Lutterloh, Elder, for Fayetteville, by E. J. Lutterloh.

MESS PORK. 50 Bbls. Mess Pork, per Schr. W. H. Smith. For sale by
Nov. 15. WILLARD & CURTIS.

WESTERN BACON. 8 hhds. Western Sides, a prime article. For sale by
Nov. 15. WILLARD & CURTIS.

SALT! SALT!!

300 SACKS SALT, NOW LANDING, IN FINE order. For sale by
Nov. 19, 1856. WILLARD & CURTIS.

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., MONDAY, NOV. 17, 1856.

From the Daily Journal of last Friday.

The Democratic Jubilee.

The Democrats generally had a good time last night, and rejoiced over the election of Buchanan and Breckinridge. And they had cause. It seems but yesterday that the Democratic party appeared to be overwhelmed, submerged, almost ruined, by the growth and progress of the new order that had arisen in secret, and swept over the land with a *prestige* of invincibility, before which the timid quailed, and the boldest felt more than apprehensive. Still, the party and its press and its standard bearers stood up as firmly amid the storm as they had ever done beneath the sunshine. The new order was met and gradually forced to yield. But no sooner had victory appeared ready to perch upon the banners of the National Democracy, than a new foe made its appearance. The Know-Nothing order no longer stood foremost at the North. It subsided into the position of an humble ally of sectional Black Republicanism, either going over bodily in some States, or "fusing" and making "unions" in other States. All now felt that something more than party was in danger.—The Union and the Constitution themselves were in peril, and the great heart of the country turned once again to the Democratic party, as it had often done before in times of danger and trial. The result has shown that that party was equal to the emergency. It alone carried votes at the North and at the South. It alone proved itself no sectional organization. It alone showed itself possessed of the strength—the hold upon the confidence of the people, requisite to meet and roll back the wave of sectional fanaticism. It has met that wave and rolled it back. It has sent Fremont and the "freedom shriekers" into retirement. It has secured a conservative majority in Congress. It has elevated men of the highest character for honesty, experience and ability, to the first positions upon earth.

Had not then the Democrats, and their noble allies formerly of the old whig party abundant cause for thankfulness and mutual congratulation? And above all, was there ever an occasion before when every Southern man, no matter how much opposed to the Democratic party, had so much cause to sympathise in the rejoicing over its triumph, since that triumph was a victory over the common enemy.

The notice for the celebration was so short as to allow no time for any formal preparation, and the whole or nearly the whole was a spontaneous movement. We noticed a goodly number of residences illuminated, and there would have been many more, but for the want of time, as few were aware of the matter until yesterday afternoon. We might particularize, but would necessarily do injustice did we attempt to do so, and therefore forbear.

One thing we may allude to with pride and pleasure, as forming a marked feature in every Democratic turn-out, and particularly in that of last night;—there were any number of cheers and not one groan—any amount of enthusiasm, but not a particle of insult.

Eli W. Hall, Esqr., made a short address from the Market House, congratulating the Democracy and the Country upon the result of the recent struggle. Mr. Hall's remarks were, as usual, marked by fine taste and perfect appropriateness to the occasion. Our young friends Sanders and Foy, made short but stirring speeches.

The Engine was out and working under the management of Messrs. Whitehead and Colville. This time all went right and it went the rounds with the parade, of which it formed an important part.

So wind up the parades and pageants of the Presidential canvass of 1856, a canvass distinguished here by an unusual fertility of display by by both parties, due in a great measure, we presume, to the ardent spirit of the more youthful numbers. For our own part, we must confess, that the active enthusiasm of Young Democracy has done much to stir up the zeal of the older members, and to keep the ball rolling on to victory. The Young Democrats have our thanks, and the thanks of the Democratic Association.

☞The meeting of the Stockholders in the Wilmington and Weldon Rail Road Company closed its session last evening. The old President and Board of Directors were re-elected without opposition. The same State Directors were re-appointed. The usual Auditing and other Committees were appointed.

The Secretary has not yet made out his report, and we await the details until that is done. We will publish at an early day, the most important reports submitted.—*Ibid.*

☞The Stockholders in the Bank of Wilmington held their meeting yesterday. We understand that the old Board of Directors were re-elected.—*Ibid.*

Methodist Protestant Annual Conference.

This ecclesiastical body met at Mount Moriah, in this county on Wednesday the 5th inst. Through the kindness of the Conference, we are permitted to give an advance sketch of their proceedings.

The President, John F. Speight, opened the Conference with quite an interesting sermon. The representation is very good, both ministerial and laity. Besides about thirty lay delegates, we find the following ministers present:—

Jno. F. Speight, T. H. Pegram, A. C. Harris, A. W. Lineberry, Alex. Robbins, Danl. Thomson, J. A. Neese, Alson Gray, H. T. Weatherly, T. C. Hays, G. A. T. Whitaker, J. G. Stockard, Jno. Gordon, J. W. Haith, J. W. Naylor, J. Guyer, R. H. Jones, R. R. Prather, Wm. H. Wills, R. R. Michaux, C. F. Harris, Jno. L. Michaux, J. Henshaw, Nathan Robbins, Q. Holton, James Deans, Joseph Causey, J. M. Kennett.

Rev. C. F. Harris was elected President for the ensuing year, and Rev. W. H. Wills was elected Secretary. Revs. John Perdew and W. C. Gannon, of the M. E. Church, were introduced and invited to take seats in the Conference.

One of the principal topics of discussion, was a proposition to establish a Female Seminary of higher grade at High Point. The Conference finally adopted the resolution to establish said school, but located it at Jamestown, in this county. The following board of Trustees were elected: Geo. C. Mendenhall, Jonathan W. Feld, J. F. Speight, L. W. Bachelor, Calvin Johnson, C. H. Wiley, Alex. Robbins, C. F. Harriss and J. C. Rankin. In the debates, much interest in the cause of religion and education were manifested.

On the Sabbath, sermons were preach at various places in the vicinity. On Tuesday morning the statistics were read as follows:

34 Itinerants; 32 Unstationed Ministers and Preachers.
Number of members 6229.
Nett increase this year, 433.
Number of Churches 58. Value $30,000.
Sabbath Schools 13, Teachers 57, Scholars 419.

The Preachers were disposed of as follows:

Appointments for ensuing year.

Buncombe—Wm. McCoin, Superintendent.
Oleaveland—J. W. Naylor, do.
Mocksville—J. W. Heath, do.
Monroe—James Deans, do.
Yadkin—Alson Gray, do.
Davidson—J. Guyer, do.
Guilford—J. M. Kennet, do.
Randolph—A. W. Lineberry, do.
Haw River—To be Supplied.
Orange— do.
Granville—R. R. Michaux, do.
Roanoke—R. H. Jones, do.
Halifax—Wm. H. Wills, do.
Albemarle and Tabernacle,—R. H. Pegram, Supt.
Wilmington and Fayetteville, unsupplied.
Without appointments;—R. R. Frather, John F. Speight, J. Causey, Jno. Gordon, John L. Michaux, T. C. Hays, G. A. F. Whitaker.

Extract from a poem just published in England:

Farewell, Tarrengower! and Ganawarra!
Farewell, Wagra-Barjarg! and Irrawarra!
Farewell, Burra Burra! Polliah! Morang!
Farewell, Merrimingo! and thee, Burnewang!
And thee, Booroondara! and Goomalibee!
Farewell, Narab Narab! and Hinnamongy!
And Wimmera plains, by Tongeomungie!

If it is all like the foregoing, the poem must be a rich and ingenious work—a sort o'high art production.

Further Nicaragua and California News.

New Orleans, Nov. 11.—The latest accounts from Nicaragua represent that there are prospects that peace will shortly be proclaimed.

President Walker had appointed Fermin Ferrer minister to the United States.

Mr. Wheeler, the American Minister, was about returning home.

Walker had received large accessions to his forces from New York, New Orleans and California. No further fighting, however, had taken place.

The steamer Texas, for New York, was at San Juan on the 5th.

The San Francisco papers report that the result of the Presidential election in that State was very doubtful.

Large quantities of goods were shipping to the interior.

There were prospects of wet weather, which would insure a prosperous season at the mines.

The Indians in Menderno county had stolen cattle from the settlers who pursued and overtook them, when fifty Indians were killed.

John Biggs, a brother of Gov. Biggs of Massachusetts, is dead.

The jury in the case of ex Collector Hammond, charged with embezzeling funds, had again failed to agree.

The Arizonia copper mines were being actively worked, and large amounts of rich ore had already been taken out.

The California papers were discussing politics warmly.

The receipts of merchandise at San Francisco during the fortnight ending the 20th were light.

OREGON.

The troubles with the Indians in Oregon were alarming.

Colored Persons not Citizens of the United States.—Application having been made to the State Department for passports to a company of colored ministrels, about to visit Europe professionally, a reply has been received by Mr. Rice, clerk of the Superior Court of New York, who made the application. The reply is from J. A. Thomas, Esq., Assistant Secretary of State, who says that Secretary Marcy refuses the request. His reasons are thus set forth:

A passport is a certificate that the person to whom it is granted is a citizen of the United States, and it can only be issued upon proof of this fact. In the papers which accompany your communication there is not satisfactory evidence that the persons for whom you request passports are of this description. They are represented in your letter as "colored," and described in the affidavits as "black," from which statement it may be fairly inferred that they are negroes. If this is so, there can be no doubt that they are not citizens of the United States. The question whether free negroes are such citizens is not now presented for the first time, but has repeatedly arisen in the administration ofthe national and State governments.

In 1821 a controversy arose as to whether free persons of color were citizens of the United States, within the intent and meaning of the acts of Congress regulating foreign and coasting trade, so as to be disqualified to command vessels; and Mr. Wirt, Attorney General, decided that they were not, and moreover held that the words, "citizens of the United States," were used in the acts of Congress in the same sense as in the constitution. This view is also fully sustained in a recent opinion of the present Attorney General.

The judicial decisions of the country are to the same effect. In Kent's Commentaries, vol. 2. p. 277, it is stated that in 1833 Chief Justice Dagget, of Connecticut, held that free blacks are not "citizens," within the meaning of the term as used in the constitution of the United States, and the Supreme Court of Tennessee, in the case of the State against Claiborne, held the same doctrine.

Such being the construction of the constitution in regard to free persons of color, it is conceived that they cannot be regarded, when beyond the jurisdiction of this government, as entitled to the full rights of citizens; but the Secretary directs me to say, that though the Department could not certify that such persons are citizens of the United States, yet if satisfied of the truth of the facts, it would give a certificate that they were born in the United States, and free; and that the government therefore would regard it to be its duty to protect them if wronged by a foreign government, while within its jurisdiction for a legal and proper purpose.

A Dreadful Scene.

The London papers by the Canadian, at Quebec, furnish the following particulars of the fatal accident at the Music Hall Surry Gardens, while the Rev. Mr. Spurgeon was preaching:

Before the service commenced, the enthusiasm within, and even without, the building was intense. After the preacher had proceeded for some minutes, on a sudden the hysterical scream and subsequent fainting of a female in the gallery to the left of Mr. S. and at the farther end of the building, occasioned a commotion.

Presently, the people at the doors cried "Fire!"—(there really had been a strong smell of fire a few minutes previously)—others called out:—"The building is falling!" and then, from above, in the galleries, in the hall, and from all sides, rose a volley of screams and shrieks, which were followed by a terrific rush to the doors.

The preacher paused in terror. Viewed from the orchestra, the body of the hall presented a scene of dire confusion and agonized excitement. Fortunately, from the floor being encumbered by seats, a moment's obstruction was given to the rush. That moment saved the lives of many who would have been overwhelmed in the tremendous onset toward the door, and gave time for more tranquill observation.

The preacher, recovering himself, implored silence, assured the people of safety, and while the shrieks and screams still resounded, and terrible groans were beginning to be heard, set up a hymn, which, at first loudly chanted from the orchestra, soon spread itself over the troubled congregation in the body of the hall who now seeing the roof still above them, and the galleries still crowded with listeners, terror stricken, yet eagerly hanging upon the preacher's words, thus encouraged, joined in the hymn.

Not so in the galleries. There was a rush made in the circular stair case on the right side facing the entrance. Down this a stream of frightened men, women and children poured, rushing on in terror and impelled from behind by crowds in still greater alarm. Turning upon the stairs of the second gallery, a slight curve is made by the balustrades. There, unfortunately, from the overwhelming pressure, the mahogany handrail broke, and the balustrades gave way, one after the other for about three yards. Urged by the crowd above, those below fell over the sides, down the well staircase, to the stone floor beneath.

The first who tumbled over was a well dressed woman, who struck upon her head and died without a groan; the second, another respectably dressed female, who fell screaming in an agony, with a child clasped in her arms; then came another woman, then two men, and others followed. Meantime, the crowd from the end of the hall below were rushing round the passage, forcing their way outwards over the dead and dying The groans and screams were such as might be fancied of Pandemonium.

Superior Court.—This tribunal was engaged part of Tuesday and all of yesterday in the trial of Rachel Freeman, for Arson in burning the dwelling of Mr. A. H. Whitfield, in this town, last Spring. The Jury, at 10 o'clock last night, brought in a verdict of Guilty. This is her second conviction, but after the first, at the Spring Term, the Court granted a new trial.

For the State, Solicitor Strange; for the prisoner, Messrs. Wm. B. Wright and Joseph Baker, Jr.

The Court will be occupied to-day with an application to admit to bail three State's prisoners from Bladen county, who could not be tried at the late Term for want of time, and who are now here with their Counsel, John A. Richardson, Esq.—*Fay. Observer, 13th inst.*

Synod of North Carolinia.—This body convened at the Presbyterian Church in this town, last evening, the Rev. E. W. Caruthers, Moderator of the last Synod, in the Chair, having previously preached the opening Sermon.

The Rev. Neill McKay, of Harnett county, was then chosen Moderator for the ensuing year.

There are sixty or seventy Ministers present.—The session will probaly continue till Monday next, and in the mean time there will be religious services twice a day, morning and evening.

Fay Observer, 13th inst.

Other in the hands of the President.

The next session will be held at Jamestown on Thursday before the second Sabbath in November, 1857.

The Conference adjourned on Tuesday evening.—*Greensboro' (N. C.) Times.*

Correspondence of the Carolinian.

New Orleans, November 5. 1856.

Mr. Editor: Truly we have fallen upon evil times, and though the newspaper accounts will represent that the election of yesterday passed off quietly, it was unfortunately the stillness of fear, not of order. At the election for Mayor in June last, most of the precincts were held by armed men, and Democratic voters were few and far between. Naturalized citizens approached the polls at the peril of their lives; and the massacre of sundry foreigners crowned the Now Nothing triumph. I speak *facts* when I state organized bands of men paraded the streets regardless of law, and it is the *opinion* of most candid persons that the leaders of the American party countenanced and supported them, and that they continued to do so. True expression of opinion has been interdicted in our most frequented thoroughfares, and a shout for Buchanan inside the vicinity of the St. Charles Hotel or the Post Office would be resisted with a severe beating, if not with death to the unfortunate Democrat. Such was the state of affairs before the election.

To prevent a recurrence of the scenes of June, the sheriff, although not exceeding his powers, appointed a large body of our most respectable citizens, irrespective of party, as his deputies, to preserve the peace yesterday. This act the Mayor considered an interference with his duties, and the Sheriff, Mr. Bell, trusting to the pledge of Mr. Waterman, cancelled the appointment, and left the conservation of the public peace in the hands of the municipal authority. You will thererefore perceive that the conduct of the election depended on the city police.

This city, which should give a Democratic majority, and which, all parties agree, contains a large number, if not a majority, of Democratic voters, who are legally *registered*, has given a Fillmore majority, eight hundred in excess of the total Democratic vote! Very nearly 19,000 names were registered, and it is a fair presumption, that the issue at stake yesterday would have drawn out a large vote. The result shows 2,600 for Buchanan; over 6,000 for Fillmore!

At an early hour a company of men, disguised as Indians, armed, and with bowie knives drawn, rushed through the city on horseback, avowedly with the design of deterring the foreign vote, and I have yet to learn of a single one of them having been arrested. *But* a respectable citizen who drew a pistol in self-defence at a path, one prominent in the Democratic party, is arrested and imprisoned, and another, who had sat on the bench as Chief Justice of the State, is hustled away and threatened with violence for attempting to preserve the peace. The tables containing the Democratic tickets were overthrown, and the keepers diven away. Yet it was a quiet election. The retail business of the city was brought to a stand. No Sunday in New Orleans ever witnessed so complete a closing of the small stores, occupied by foreigners, as yesterday, and a midsummer midnight has never shown a deadlier stillness than the streets last night, especially in the second and third districts. One unfortunate man hurrahs for Buchanan; an assassin springs from a cab, stabs him to the heart, and escapes unknown. Two other men—foreigners—are found dead; and prominent Democrats go armed night and day to protect their lives.

It is with sorrow, Mr. Editor, I pen this communicatoin, but the country should know the state of affairs here, and its authors and abettors. Opinions I have the avoided, and the candid portion of the community will substantiate the above.

A SOUTH CAROLINIAN.

Seeing the Elephant.—A friend tells the Louisville *Journal* of a rich incident that occurred the other day in the court room at Frankfort, in which the proverbial attractions of the elephant are very forcibly illustrated. It seems that, on the day in question, a menagerie was expected in the city, and the people were naturally on the *qui vive* for the approaching sights—an interest in which, as the sequel shows, his Honor, the Judge, keenly participated. Notwithstanding, the court was held on that day, though not exactly as usual. In the progress of the morning's business, a case of continuance arose, which the Judge was evidently not at all inclined to favor. His countenance, indeed, grew absolutely stern with disfavor. The lawyer in charge, having urged his plea with all the ingenuity and ability at his command, was at length in the act of yielding the point in despair, when a brother lawyer, especially up to snuff, rose and whispered into his ear that the menagerie had arrived, and *the elephant would swim the river!* The suggestion was big with relief. Brightening with hope, the wily lawyer at once drew himself up deferentially, and addressing the court said:

"May it please your Honor, I have this moment learned that the Great American Menagerie has reached this city, and *the elephant will immediately swim the Kentucky River!* The people, I am informed, are already thronging upon the banks to witness the extraordinary feat. The hit was palpable. The intelligence of Buchanan's election could hardly have brought a more wonderful change in the bearing of his Honor. His stern countenance at once relaxed into the most genial complacency, and in a tone of generous excitement, he remarked: "Gentlemen, I grant this continuance, and adjourn the court. I never *have* seen an elephant swim a river, and as I'm an old man, it isn't likely that I'll ever have a better opportunity. The court's adjourned!" The last thing our friend saw of the court, it was making for the river at a speed never contemplated by the life insurance company. Verily, there's no resisting the elephant.

The Home of Breckinridge.

Like Mr. Buchanan, Mr. Breckinridge is best appreciated where he is best known. The Lexington (Ky.) Statesman says:

"The result of the election in this city and county is highly complimentary to our distinguished candidates for President and Vice President. The number of votes cast for our ticket in each district of the county is larger than ever received by a democratic candidate for governor or President, and the majority in the city and county is greatly reduced. The district in which Major Breckinridge resides, (7th,) and which gave Gov. Morehead, know-nothing, in 1855, a majority of 78, gave our ticket on Tuesday last a majority of 8—a gain of 87. The city of Lexington gave Morehead 187 majority, while it gives Fillmore only 29—a democratic gain of 168. Each district in the city and county gives a democratic gain.

"These results have been secured, too, in defiance of most unfavorable circumstances, among which may be mentioned the alarm of our democratic naturalized citizens for weeks previous to the election, and the use of money against us in commanding amounts. But for these facts, the city of Lexington would have given a handsome democratic mojority."

The Seven Hundred Mile Rifle.—This extraordinary gun was carried in procession on Thursday night last, and visited Germantown yesterday afternoon and evening. It is certainly a great curiosity. The *idea* of the gun belongs exclusively to Mr. Campbell, his inventive genius having first added length to the barrel of the ordinary rifle. But to Mr. Fair, who is an excellent mechanic, is due the credit of the first *practical* application of the fighting Congressman's idea.

The gun is about 40 feet long. The cock is about one foot and a half high; the triggers about a foot long. The cap is something of the size of a small flower pot. The bore is about 4 inches; calculated, when properly loaded, to carry something over *seven hundred miles*. It is designed to accommodate such fighting Congressmen as Burlingame and Campbell, who, being most capital shots, admire a long distance. The gun is something unwieldy, it is true, requiring a squad of some ten men to manage it, but its long range well repays all trouble.

We understand that a patent is to be taken out—the profits to be devided between Mr. Campbell and Mr. Wm. Fair of our city.- [*Dayton (Ohio) Empire.*

Mobbing an American Consul.—A letter in the New York Times, dated St. Domingo City, October 15, says:

On the night of the 11th of October a mob, instigated by Mr. A. M. Segovia, Spanish Consul General, assembled before the United States Consulate, for the purpose of pulling down the flag-staff and the ensign, throwing stones against the eagle, and making the greatest disorder. There were also cries of 'Down wtih the fillibusters!" "Down with the American ensign!" The American Consul, Mr. Jacob Pereira, repaired to the spot for the purpose of imposing respect, but all his efforts were in vain. Not being able at that moment to obtain any assistance from the authorities, he was obliged, for the safety of his person and life, to leave the place of disorder.

The morning after the riot the American Consul represented the case to the Government by means of an official note, and the Mayor was immediately informed of the conduct of Mr. Segovia. The Mayor then called on the American Consul to offer him protection, and a file of soldiers to impose that respect which was due to the United States Consulate. This was, however, refused by Mr. Pereira, who stated that the American flag needed no guard to cause it to be respected, and that he was then prepared to meet any mob that might appear. But all disturbance was soon quelled.

State of things in Kansas.

We have conversed with a gentleman just from this territory, who gives an encouraging account of the state of things in that territory. The prospect of the permanent re-establishment of peace and order is satisfactory. Gov. Geary is said to be using every exertion to prevent a recurrence of the civil convulsions which have awakened such apprehensions not only for the future welfare of Kansas, but for the peace and unity of the confederacy. Our informant, who was on the staff of General Reid, the Southern leader, has given us some interesting particulars of the late contest. He speaks in high terms of he gentlemanly character of Secretary Woodson, and the gallantry of General Reid. He does not entertain a high estimate of the prowess of the abolition soldiers from New York and New England, but says that the Western abolitionists, to use his own expression, "are as good men as ourselves." He says they are as brave as the pro slavery men, and use a rifle as well. The pro-slavery troops he speaks of as individually gallant men, but miserably destitute of organization or discipline. The abolition troops, on the contrary, were thoroughly organized, and as well drilled as the United States army. Lane he thinks a great coward and pretender. Not a few of the free-soil settlers desired peace, but Lane would not permit them to be neutral.

Instances have occurred in which the houses of peaceful Free Soilers have been burned, and in some cases the inmates have been killed by their own party friends, because they would not join Lane's standard. Lane's authority over his own troops is said to have been of the most despotic kind. The Sharp's rifle was not highly appreciated by the Missourians. They preferred the double barrel shot gun. The Sharp gun is good for long distances, but it does not fire with accuracy, and in damp weather the caps are apt to burst. The negroes in Kansas are much attached to their masters, and though the means of escape to Nebraska are easy, they remain faithful, with few exceptions, and would like to take a part in the contest. In four or five instances they have arrested abolitionists and brought them to their masters. The editor of the Herald of Freedom was taken captive by a negro belonging to Mr. Milton McGee.

Our informant speaks of Governor Shannon as a weak, double faced man; but Governor Geary he represents as not only a man of talents, but of open and vigorous character. He believes that under his auspices there will be lasting peace in Kansas, "a consummation devoutly to be wished."—*Richmond Dispatch.*

Always Knew it.—The result of the late election, on the part of the Fremonters, reminds us of the story told sometime ago of a lad who was asked:—

"How much did your pig weigh?"

"Not a quarter as much as we expected, we always knew it wouldn't"

Mr. Bennett.—The Napoleon of editors must be highly gratified at the result of his labors in the late election in New York, as must also the editors of the New York Times, not forgetting the great London Thunderer,) the Evening Post, the Courier and Enquirer, and the Tribune, all of which combined have produced a greater majority in favor of the democracy than was ever before achieved in the Empire City. This cannot but inspire them with renewed vigor and brighter hopes for the future.—"At him again, my brave fellows!" as the hero said, after getting his head broke, his eyes bunged, and his teeth knocked down his throat. The typified Napoleon will have to take a new lesson in the art of political lying, if he can find any one qualified to be his master, which is doubtful. He will probably have to look to the other side of the Atlantic, and borrow from the London Times. He must bleed some unlucky George Law somewhat more copiously than he did that unfortunate gentleman, before he can make another great man out of a cheese paring.

Union.

Danger of Wearing Hoops in a High Wind.—During the wind on Saturday afternoon, and while the dust was circulating so thick that no one could see more than the length of an eyelash in front, a lady, dressed in the most elegant style, in coming round one of the corners, was lifted off her feet by the force of the wind acting on the great expanse of surface which she presented to it. The wind unfortunately did not set her down in the same position in which she was before being taken up, but turning her gently on one side, it laid her endwise on the side walk, where she commenced a series of astonishing gyrations, rolling over and over on the hoops of the skirts and exhibiting a species of locomotion which is not yet generally appreciated, and which may come into fashion, with high winds and large circlets of light material. As the lady thus rolled over and over, several persons were knocked down and passed over by the lady and the hoops, without ever knowing that any thing had bent them. Fortunately for the lady, the dust and the astonishment of the people out of doors permitted but few to witness this new method of getting along in a stiff breeze, and keeping up full sail at the same time. As we came round a corner, we found the lady wedged between a lamp post and a hydrant, and immediately assisted her to an upright instead of a recumbent position.

Detroit Adv.

The Sober Second Thought.—The Wilmington Gazette has the following notice of the defeat of Mr. Cullen, who, it will be recollected, was renominated for Congress by the know-nothings of Delaware.—"The sober second thought" of the people was never more satisfactorily exhibited than in the late election in that State:

"The vote given to Mr. Whiteley, our democratic candidate for Congress, is especially gratifying to the Democracy of Delaware. Two years ago Mr. Cullen was a member of the democratic party, and professed democratic principles up to the very day (as we have understood) he was informed of his nomination by the dark-lantern, oath-bound party. The secret machinery by which that party was worked enabled its controllers at that time to arrive at a result with mathematical certainty. This was the price of Mr. Cullen's desertion. He ran, and obtained a majority in the State of 486 over a gentleman who, as a representative in Congress, had done more for the interest of Delaware and this city than any one who had preceded him in the House. We told the people of Delaware after that election they would regret the choice they had made. The election of Tuesday proves we were right. The 'sober second thought' produced such a revolution in the minds of the people as to enable them to arrive at a proper estimate of the principles of the contending parties. In two years, so low had the opponents of democracy fallen in Delaware, that no one seemed to seek a nomination which in previous years had been the aim of every prominent and ambitious man in their ranks.—Mr. Cullen was compelled to meet the doom of an apostate. His party forced him into the vortex, and he has sunk beneath the tide of public opinion—a warning to all who would for temporary success forsake the great principles of truth and justice, and ally themselves with the enemies of our republican institutions."

Fast Theatricals.—The Philadelphia Ledger of this morning says:

"A wager of $1,000, we learn, has been made in New York, by Brougham that he and his company will perform in both New York and Philadelphia the same night, the distance being nearly one hundred miles apart. The arrangement is to perform on Thursday evening next a petite comedy in New York, finishing by 8 o'clock, then to take a special express train and run to Philadelphia by 10, and perform at the Circus the extravaganza of Pocahontas. The arrangement will require the locomotive to travel about fifty miles an hour; and, to prevent any accident, it is designed to have a man with a flambeau stationed at every mile along the route, and bonfires every three miles. The performance is to conclude with a banquet at the Girard House to the New York guests. This Is certainly one of the most extraordinary wagers ever made, and will require very nice calculation and exact time to enable the task to be accomplished successfully."

Disgraceful Demonstration in Baltimore.

Baltimore, Tuesday, Nov. 11.—This evening a large crowd, armed with guns and clubs, proceeded to Monument Square, with an effigy of the Hon. Reverdy Johnson and burnt it on the railing of the Battle Monument in front of Senator Johnson's house. The motive, it is said, was to manifest indignation at the recent speech delivered by Mr. Johnson in New York. The crowd gave cheers for Fillmore and groans for Johnson. The authorities did not interfere.

The Presidential Election.

We have but little to furnish this morning in the way of election returns, beyond the gratifying fact that every despatch received within the last three or four days, in the place of diminishing, adds to the democratic strength in quarters previously considered doubtful. Mr. Buchanan has now 170 electoral votes, with California to hear from.

It will be seen, from the following despatch from Judge Douglas, that the democratic majority in Illinois will probably exceed *ten thousand:*

"Chicago, Nov. 10.—Buchanan's majority in Illinois from ten to twelve thousand. Both houses of the legislature democratic. Majority of congressmen elected."

This majority, we would suppose, secures the election of the democratic State ticket. In Illinois, as elsewhere, the democracy have had to contend not only against the open assaults of the black republicans but the secret opposition of the know-nothings, who, affecting to be governed by broad, national principles, have, either directly or indirectly, acted in the late canvass in favor of the sectional party and its candidates. The Chicago Times of the 6th instant says: "In all the northern counties of Illinois the know-nothings have generally voted to swell the abolition majorities, and in the southern counties, where they claim to be national, they have voted a separate ticket, thereby creating a diversion from our ranks of men who have not the slightest sympathy with Fremontism, or republicanism."

Since the above was in type a second despatch has been received from Judge Douglas, as follows:

"Illinois gives Buchanan a decisive majority.—Both houses of legislature democratic. Majority of members to next Congress democratic. The three vacancies in present Congress filled by democrats. Richardson gets more votes than Buchanan, but may be defeated by a fusion of a part of the Fillmore men with abolitionists."

The Indianapolis Sentinel of Saturday morning says of the result in Indiana:

"The returns which we have received from our own State do not change the estimate we have made of 20,000 majority for Buchanan. In six congressional districts we shall have about 28,000 majority, giving to the republicans 8,000 in the other five, which is more than they will probably receive.—There can be no question where Indiana stands upon the great issues which have been involved in the recent canvass."—*Wash. Union 12th inst.*

Charles G. Greene.

While very few persons, if any, saw foundation upon which to rest even a hope that Colonel Greene could be elected to Congress by the district in Massachusetts in which he was at the late election a candidate, so great heretofore had been the opposition majority, yet when the returns made apparent by how few votes he was beaten, we heard on all sides expressions of general and sincere regret at his defeat. We know of few men in the democratic ranks who, by reason of large ability, long study of public affairs, prominent participation in the discussion of great political questions which have claimed the attention of the country for the last twenty-five years, and a ready and powerful elocution, could bring to a democratic administration more desirable or efficient support. From no source, during the past three years and more, have the measures of the administration of President Pierce received a more intelligent or ready maintenance than from the Boston Post. The great principles of American policy, which have enabled the present Chief Magistrate to guide the ship of state in safety through difficult and stormy seas, have been vindicated by that journal with an ability which we need not now pause to characterize. An election to Congress could not add to the high and just reputation Col. Greene enjoys throughout, the democratic ranks, and which he has fairly earned by twenty-five years and more of steady, untiring, patriotic devotion to those great principles, upon a thorough maintenance of which repose the Union of these States and the hopes of civil liberty.

Union.

Science among the Russians.—The Moniteur de la Flotte announces that the Russian Government is about to have a scientific voyage executed around the world, the direction of which has been confided to one of the most distinguished officers of the Russian navy. This will be the 39th voyage around the world that the Russians have made since 1803.

A Slight Mistake.—When the judges of the election were counting out the ballots of the Hagerstown box, they discovered a love letter among them, which some devoted swain had deposited instead of his ticket. As there was no such candidate before the people as the one whose name was attached to the letter, the vote was of course lost.

[*Hagerstown (Md.) Chronicle.*

The Railroad Engineer.—The life of a railroad engineer is graphically depicted in the following extract, which we copy from the Schenectady Star:

But the engineer, he who guides the train by guiding the iron horse, and almost holds the lives of passengers in his hands—his is a life of mingled danger and pleasure. In a little seven-by nine apartment, with square holes on each side for windows, open behind, and with machinery to look throught ahead, you find him; he is the "Pathfinder"—he leads the way in all times of danger, checks the iron horse, or causes it to speed ahead with the velocity of the wind at will. Have you ever stood by the track, of a dark night, and watched the coming and passing of a train? Away off in the darkness you discover a light, and you hear a noise, and the earth termbles under your feet. The light comes nearer; you can compare it to nothing but the devil himself, with its terrible whistle, the sparks, you imagine, come from Belzebub's nostrils; the fire underneath, that shines close to the ground, causing you to believe the devil walks on live coals.—It comes close to you; you back away and shudder; you look up, and, almost on the devils back, rides the engineer; perhaps the "machine" shrieks, and you imagine the engineer is applying spur to the devil's sides. A daring fellow, that engineer; can't help saying so, and you wonder wherein lies the pleasure of being an engineer. But so he does, day after day, night after nihgt. Moonlight evenings he sweeps over the country through cities and villages—through fairy scenes, forest and clearings, he looks through the square hole at his side, and enjoys the moonlight, but he cannot stop to enjoy the beauty of the scenery. Cold! rainy, munddy, dark nights, it is the same; perhaps the tracks are undermined, or overflown with water; perhaps scoundrels have placed obstruction in the way, or the trees been overturned across the track, and in either case it is almost instant death to him at least, but he stops not.

Right on, is the word with him, and on he goes, regardless of danger, weather, and everything save the well doing of his duty. Think of him, ye who shudder through fear in the cushioned seats of the cars, and get from the fire that is kindled for your benefit.

A Prediction Verified.—The following prediction appeared in the New York Journal of Commerce of the issue of April 26:

"The know-nothing councils of Philadelphia have refused the use of the Hall of Independence for the reception of the Hon. James Buchanan. Never mind; the people will furnish him a hall, after the 4th of March next, which will be 'sufficient for all practical purposes.'"

In connection with the above we give the following extract from the Philadelphia correspondence of the Baltimore Sun:

"In common council yesterday a resolution was adopted tendering the Hall of Independence to Mr. Buchanan for the use of his friends for an expected visit from the President elect."

Romance in Real Life.—The Salut Public, of Lyons, relates the following somewhat romantic story: 'A family belonging to the working class assembled on Sunday last in the first floor of a resturant at Brotteaux to celebrate the betrothal of the eldest daughter. The repast had passed over without anything to interrupt its harmony, and the bride elect was sitting with blushing face and downcast eyes, listening to the tender professions of her future lord, when suddenly the younger sister, who had been eagerly regarding the lovers, rose from her chair and after kissing her father and mother sprang headforemost from the open window. The greatest consternation prevailed—but happily it was found the damsel had fallen upon some soft ground in the garden and had received no material injury. On being closely questioned as to the motive of the attempt she made on her life, she confessed, after some hesitation, that she felt a violent passion for the intended husband of her sister. It remains to be seen whether the latter will make the sacrifice, and whether the former will consent to the exchange,

Naval.—At the Portsmouth (N. H.) navy yard the Constitution frigate is to be thoroughly repaired and fitted for sea, and the old seventy-four Franklin is to be turned into a steam propeller, with an entire new equipment of sails, &c. The Vandalia sloop of war is also to undergo an entire repair—all which will give much employment to the mechanics of the vicinity.

It is rumord that the frigate Wabash will sail soon for the Isthmus with officers and crew to relieve the entire company of the sloop of war St. Mary's, now in the Pacific, and that the releived crew will return home across the Isthmus. There is a similar rumor concerning the relief of the frigate Independence, the Pacific flagship.

COMMON SCHOOLS.

Office of the Literary Board,
Raleigh, Nov. 3d, 1856.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of the net income of said Fund for the year 1856, among the several Counties of the State for Common Schools, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Spring and Fall Distribution to each County, and the sum total distributed during the year.

The amount of the Fall Distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, on application to the Treasury Department.

The Counties of Jackson, Madison, Yakin, Polk, Harnet and Wilson will receive their portion out of the amount distributed from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

It will be observed that certain amounts are deducted from the portion of School Fund due to Counties having pupils at the N. C. Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, those Counties not having paid the tax for their pupils to the Public Treasurer of the State as now required by law.

The Board respectfully call the attention of the Justices of the several Counties, from the shares of which deductions are made for pupils at the Institution for the Deaf, Dumb and Blind, to the law requiring them to levy a tax for the support of their said pupils, and that they are liable to indictment for not doing so. (See Revised Code, chapter 6, section 12.)

THOS. BRAGG, *Pres. Ex. Officio of the Literary Board.*

Pulaski Cowper, *Secretary to the Board.*

COUNTIES.	Fed. Pop.	Spring Dist.	Fall Dist.	Total Dist.	Deduct for Deaf and Dumb.		Balance
					Peter L. Ray,		
Alamance	10,166	$1,219 92	$1,219 92	$2,439 84	Wm. Keek,	$225 00	$994 92
Alexander	5,003	600 36	600 36	1,200 72	Barbara J. Whitsett,		
Anson	10,756	1,290 72	1,290 72	2,581 44	Wm. Covington,	75 00	215 72
Ashe	8,539	1,024 68	1,024 68	2,049 36			
Beaufort	11,716	1,405 92	1,405 92	2,811 48	David Latham,	75 00	1,530 92
Bertie	9,973	1,196 76	1,196 76	2,393 52			
Bladen	8,024	962 88	962 88	1,925 76	David Watson,	75 00	887 88
Brunswick	5,951	714 12	714 12	1,428 24			
Buncombe	12,338	1,480 56	1,480 56	2,961 12	Moses Fisher,		
Burke	6,919	830 38	830 38	1,660 56	Leak Fisher,	225 00	815 88
Cabarrus	8,674	1,040 88	1,040 88	2,081 76	Catharine Fisher,		
Caldwell	5,836	700 32	700 32	1,400 64			
Camden	5,174	620 88	620 88	1,241 76	Thomas Berry,	75 00	545 88
Carteret	6,208	744 96	744 96	1,489 92	Sarah Bushall,	75 00	669 96
Caswell	12,161	1,459 32	1,459 32	2,918 64			
Catawba	8,234	988 08	988 08	1,976 16			
Chatham	16,055	1,926 60	1,926 60	3,853 20			
Cherokee	6,703	804 36	804 36	1,608 72			
Chowan	5,252	630 24	630 24	1,2[illegible] 48			
Cleaveland	9,697	1,163 64	1,163 64	2,327 28			
Columbus	5,308	636 96	636 96	1,273 92			
Craven	12,329	1,479 40	1,479 48	2,958 96			
Cumberland	17,723	2,126 76	2,126 76	4,253 52	Lazarus Crow,	150 00	1,976 76
Currituck	6,257	750 84	750 84	1,501 68	Jesse Holder,		
Davidson	14,123	1,694 76	1,694 76	3,389 52			
Davie	6,998	839 75	839 76	1,679 52			
Duplin	11,111	1,333 32	1,333 32	2,666 64	Perlina Shelton,		
Edgecombe	13,770	1,652 40	1,652 40	3,304 80	Margaret Perry,	150 00	1,502 40
Forsythe	10,627	1,275 74	1,275 74	2,550 48	Caroline Pratt,	75 00	1,200 74
Franklin	9,510	1,141 20	1,141 20	2,28[illegible] 40			
Gaston	7,228	867 36	867 36	1,734 72	John Massey,	150 00	717 36
Gates	6,878	825 36	825 36	1,6[illegible] 72	Robt. Wyles,		
Granville	17,303	2,076 36	2,076 36	4,15[illegible]			
Greene	5,320	638 52	638 52	1,27[illegible]	Wm. Berry,		
Guilford	18,480	2,217 60	,217 60	4,4[illegible] 20	Emily Hyatt,	150 00	2,067 60
Halifax	13,007	1,560 84	1,560 84	3,121 68	Mary Burt,	75 00	1,485 84
Harnett							
Haywood	6,907	828 84	828 84	1,657 68			
Henderson	6,883	825 96	825 96	1,65[illegible] 92			
Hertford	6,656	798 72	798 72	1,59[illegible]			
Hyde	6,585	790 20	790 20	1,58[illegible]	Jane O'Neal,	75 00	715 20
Iredell	13,062	1,567 44	1,567 44	3,13[illegible]			
Jackson							
Johnston	11,861	1,423 32	1,42332	2,846 64			
Jones	3,935	472 20	47220	944 40			
Lenoir	6,182	741 81	741 84	1,483 68	E. Gurganus,	75 00	666 84
Lincoln	6,924	830 88	830 88	1,661 76			
Madison							
McDowell	5,741	688 92	688 92	1,377 84			
Macon	6,169	740 28	740 28	1,480 56			
Martin	6,961	835 32	835 32	1,670 64			
Mecklenburg	11,724	1,406 88	1,406 88	2,813 76			
Montgomery	6,166	739 56	739 56	1,479 12	A. R. Shield,	150 00	876 26
Moore	8,552	1,026 26	1,026 26	2,052 52	Chas. Shield,		
Nash	9,034	1,084 08	1,084 08	2,168 16	Wm. Tilley,		
New Hanover	14,236	1,708 32	1,708 32	3,416 64	Chas. B. Morris,	225 00	1,483 32
Northampton	10,731	1,287 72	1,287 72	2,575 44	Julia Capps,		
Onslow	7,040	844 80	844 80	1,689 60			
Orange	14,957	1,794 84	1,794 84	3,589 68			
Pasquotank	7,708	924 96	924 96	1,849 92	Penelope Pendleton,	75 00	849 96
Perquimans	6,030	723 60	723 60	1,447 20			
Person	8,825	1,059 00	1,059 00	2,118 00			
Pitt	10,745	1,289 40	1'289 40	2,578 80			
Polk							
Randolph	15,176	1,821 12	1,821 12	3,642 24	A. A. Craven,	75 00	1,746 12
Richmond	7,936	952 32	952 32	1,904 64			
Robeson	11,080	1,329 60	1,329 60	2,659 20			
Rockingham	12,363	1,483 56	1,483 56	2,967 12			
Rowan	12,329	1,479 48	1,479 48	2,950 96			
Rutherford	12,388	1,486 56	1,486 56	2,973 12			
Sampson	12,311	1,477 32	1,477 32	2,954 64			
Stanley	6,348	761 76	761 76	1,523 52			
Stokes	8,490	1,018 80	1,018 80	2,037 60			
Surry	17,643	2,117 16	2,117 16	4,234 32	Larkin Snow,	75 00	2,042 16
Tyrrell	4,452	534 24	534 24	1,068 48			
Union	9,258	1,110 96	1,110 96	2,221 92	Cornelia Saunders,	150 00	2,384 76
Wake	21,123	2,534 76	2,534 76	5,069 52	Narcissa Dupree,	75 00	1,168 92
Warren	10,366	1,243 92	1,243 92	2,487 84	Julia Simpson,		
Washington	4,780	573 60	573 60	1,147 20			
Watauga	3,348	401 76	401 76	803 52			
Wayne	11,478	1,377 36	1,377 36	2,754 72			
Wilkes	11,642	1,397 04	1,397 04	2,794 08			
Wilson							
Yadkin							
Yancey	8,068	968 16	968 16	1,937 32			
Nov. 12th, 1856	752,542	$90,425 04	$90,425 04	$180,850 00			11-3[illegible]